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EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

Address of Victor Hugo to the Spanish People.

Lord Stanley on Party Politics and Foreign Politics.

Speech of John Bright on English Affairs.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Laird, M. P.

The steamship *Weser*, which left Bremen Oct. 24, and Southampton Oct. 27, arrived at this port yesterday, and the *City of Paris*, from Liverpool Oct. 28, and Queenstown 29, arrived this morning. A summary of the most important news by the *Weser*, (which is two days later than that at hand by the *Cuba*) is printed below:

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Republican Agitation—Its Principles Making Rapid Progress Among the People—Emigration—Vesuvius Active Again.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1868.

The leaders of the Republican Party in Italy are unusually active just now. The Spanish revolution has awakened new hopes, and plans are laid for taking advantage of every opportunity. The Government organs have affected to believe that there is no considerable number in Italy who wish for any other system of rule than that of monarchy. But any one tolerably well acquainted with the condition of public sentiment knows well enough that there are thousands of intelligent Italians in every part of the Peninsula whose aspirations are for the Republic. They wish the abolition of titles and privileges, and a less expensive civil administration. They do not regard with favor the fact that twelve millions of francs are taken every year from the public treasury to support the Royal household, while the appropriation for popular instruction is quite out of proportion to the magnitude of the want.

At Genoa, Milan and other cities, associations have been formed, or are in process of organization, with the name, "*Reduci Dalle Patrie Pattaglie*," or societies of retired veterans. Their character is political, and their aims revolutionary. One of these associations, that of Genoa, has addressed a letter to the revolutionary Junta at Madrid, the sense of which is Republican. It sets forth the fact that a solidarity exists among all of this faith throughout Europe. It calls upon their Spanish brothers to labor with a steady purpose toward the single object.

Of all things a firm Government is needed, one pledged to liberty and progress, and proof against reaction. There are those in Italy who dream of a group of Republican States, the ancient autonomy restored, with elected rulers under one central head—in fact, a repetition, on a smaller scale, of our plan. Into the system might be introduced Switzerland and other States which might adopt a similar political organization. The Utopia of a "United States of Europe" would stand a better chance than at present of being realized, if a federal Republic could once find a Continental footing.

One fact is sufficiently clear, that republican principles are making rapid progress in the political education of Europe. By the extension of popular instruction the ground is prepared for the growth of this plant, and thousands of active and intelligent laborers are sowing the seed. The field is already cleared of much of the rubbish of the old system, and the work goes on.

AN ITALIAN PRINCE FOR SPAIN.

The recent visit of Prince Napoleon to Italy, it is said, had reference to the King's son as a candidate for the Spanish throne. It may be that the Prince had as sharp an eye to his own chance, in his conference with Victor Emmanuel. The Prince Jerome has a good many friends in Italy, where his democratic tendencies are well known. The Spaniards might go farther and fare worse. It is said that the republican form of government would be dangerous for Spain, because there would be so many pretenders to the executive seat. But the number of candidates for the throne make the difficulty equally great. Nothing positive has come to the knowledge of the public, but it is believed that the King of Italy has no particular desire to see his second son the head of the Spanish Kingdom.

EMIGRATION.

The average annual emigration from Italy is stated to be now about 20,000. About 3,000 left the port of Genoa for America during the last year. The Italians go, for the most part, to South America, where, as in the Argentine Republic, there are already established considerable communities of this nationality. A few find their way to our shores. For many years past it has been the habit of numbers to go to different countries bordering on the Mediterranean; and at Tunis, Alexandria, Cairo, Constantinople, and in other cities, are found thousands who use the Italian tongue. Some of them return to their own country after years of absence, to enjoy the fruits of their toil in foreign parts.

I do not know that any attempt has ever been made to organize emigration from this country to the United States; but I should think it might be done with advantage to both countries. Sometimes one sees a doleful article in a newspaper here upon the present amount of emigration, limited as it is. "Italy is losing her vital force" is the cry, and there will be a diminution of the population, and the habit of leaving the native soil ought not to be encouraged. One cannot see what value the doctrine or principle of Free trade, now so much extolled, has, unless it can be extended to liberal commerce in muscle, an article now so much sought for in the markets of the world. As to a reduction of population, it would be an advantage, although there is little probability of it as long as the people are left free to propagate both in and out of wedlock.

So far as our country is concerned emigration might be turned in that direction with much advantage. Italy has hardy laborers who are willing to work, and hands skillful in mechanical trades, whose labor would help to enrich any country. To part with these would be to lose the "vital force of the country," and yet it would be a great gain for the workman to go. Between sixty cents a day, the price paid here to a good carpenter or wall-builder, and the wages earned by mechanics in the United States, the difference is great enough to draw away from this country the best hands, if they were able to muster sufficient means to get away. Many kinds of mechanics' work are so well done here that it would not be easy to improve upon that kind of education. It is sad to see skill so inadequately requited, and with a future of no better promise.

VOLCANIC.

Vesuvius, that ugly pimple on the instep of Italy, has once more become a running sore. The inflammation has taken nearly as violent a form as at this time last year. Prof. Palmieri watches the patient with great care, and reports from day to day any new symptom. The inn-keepers of Naples have had a dull season, and a new sensation brightens the prospect. Vesuvius is a part of their stock in trade, as it is of a large class of the Naples population who live upon what is dropped by passing travelers. As long as the volcano keeps its rage within bounds, the mountain will continue to be the pet of the people; and up to this time the agitation has not been sufficiently violent to awaken alarm. Some have been looking for action in sympathy with the fearful shocks on the other side of the world; but this has been happily spared. The latest report from Naples states that the eruption, if not diminishing, is not exhibiting any extraordinary phenomena.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The inhabitants of Naples are hoping to find amusement in a series of *festas*, to be given in connection with the visit of the hereditary Prince and his wife: an intention which is not abandoned. Among the projects which the Municipal authority is meditating is a popular feast, to be given within the walls of the uncovered City of Pompeii. The conduct of the great mass of good-natured vagabonds of Naples, has, on the whole, been so reasonable as to deserve reward, and to them it could not come more gratefully than in the form of amusement. Whether for King or Garibaldi, enough can be found to shout if there mails into the mouth an extra crumb or drop of wine.

I find that an Italian translation of Mr. Bigelow's book was made and printed at Milan as long ago as 1863. The author himself has but just found it out, which shows how well the Italians are able to keep their literary secrets. I have enjoyed the privilege of holding in my hand the only copy I have heard of in Florence. When this lazy indifference gives place to intelligent certainty, it is to be hoped that books will be purchased and read, as well as printed, and thus advantages be distributed on all sides.

A translation of Mr. Marsh's *Man and Nature* has been made, and is now in the press of a Florence publisher. Every new book by an American author printed here prepares the way for others, and the time will come when there will be a more general acquaintance with our literature in Italy.

ANGELICO.

SPAIN.

Victor Hugo to the Spanish People.

Translated from le Siècle, for the New-York Times.

During almost one thousand years—from the sixth to the sixteenth century—a nation existed as the foremost in Europe, and was equal to Greece in point of poetry, to Italy in point of art, to France in point of philosophy; that nation had a Leonidas of its own who bore the name of Pelago, and an Achilles who was called El Cid; that nation commenced with Viriathus and ended with Riego; Lepanto was to it as Salamis to the Greeks; had it not have lived, Corneille would not have given birth to tragedy, and Christopher Columbus would not have discovered America; that nation is the indomitable nation of the *fuero Juzgo;* it is almost as well fortified as Switzerland by its geological relief, for El Mulhacen is to Mount Blanc as eighteen to twenty-four; it had its assembly in the forest, contemporaneous with the Roman forum, a meeting in the woods where the people reigned twice during each month, once at full moon and once at half moon; it had its Cortes at Leon seventy-seven years before the English held their Parliament in London; it had its oath in the racket-court at Medina del Campo, under Don Sanchez; from the year 1133, at the Cortes of Borza, it had its influential *tiers état*, and as many as fifteen deputies from one single town, such as Saragossa, were sent to the assembly of that nation; from 1307, under Alphonse III., it proclaimed the right and duty of insurrection; in Arragon, it placed the being called *Justice* above the being called *King;* it upheld the redoubtable *sino no* in the face of the throne; it denied Charles the Fifth the right of taxation. At its birth, that nation defied Charlemagne; and dying, it held Napoleon in check.

That nation has suffered from disease and vermin, but, it has no more been dishonored by its monks than are lions by their parasites. That nation lacked but two things: A knowledge of how to dispense with the Pope, and a knowledge of how to dispense with the King. By navigation, love of adventure, industry, commerce, inventiveness applied to the globe, by the creation of hitherto unknown routes, by energy, by universal colonization, that nation was an England, minus the isolation of the isle and plus the sunbeams. It had captains, doctors, poets, prophets, heroes and sages.

That nation had the Alhambra, as Athens the Parthenon, and looks upon Cervantes as we look upon Voltaire. The immense soul of that nation threw so much light upon earth that Torquemada was needed to put it out. Over the torch the Popes set the tiara—a huge extinguisher. Papism and absolutism formed a league to conquer that nation. They returned to it its light changed into flame, and Spain was beheld tied to the pile. The vast *Quemadero* covered the world; for three years the smoke that rose from it was the hideous cloud overhanging civilization, and, once the execution completed, it was said: "These ashes are those of that nation."

Now, that nation is being born anew of its ashes. What is false concerning the phœnix is true when spoken of the people.

That nation is being born anew. Will it come into the world small? Will it come into the world great? That is the question.

Spain can reassume her rank. She can again become equal to France and England. Providence makes a grand offer. The opportunity is final. Will Spain neglect to avail herself of it?

Of what use would another monarchy on the Continent be? How belittling a spectacle would Spain, the subject of a King subjected to the Powers, furnish! Besides, to establish at present a monarchy is to take much trouble for a short space of time. The scene is about to change.

A republic in Spain would be a warning-cry to Europe, and the warning cry to kings is peace; it would imply the neutralization of France and Prussia; the impossibility of wars between military monarchies, the muzzling of Sadowa as of Austerlitz; the prospect of massacres displaced by the prospect of labor and fecundity; Chassepot dismissed *vice* Jacquart; it would secure the sudden equilibriation of Europe effected, at the expense of fiction, by the weight of truth in the scale; it would regenerate Spain by means of that youthful power, the people; it would (from a marine and commercial stand-point) give life to the double coast that reigned over the Mediterranean before Venice and over the ocean before England; it would send industry as a substitute for misery; it would render Cadiz equal to Southampton, Barcelona equal to Liverpool, Madrid equal to Paris.

It would bring about the return of Portugal to Spain by the sole attractiveness of light and prosperity; liberty is the magnet of annexations. A republic in Spain would be the pure and simple affirmation of man's sovereignty over himself, a sovereignty that is not to be balloted for; it would establish production without a tariff, consumption without duties, circulation without bonds, workshops without poverty, wealth without parasiteism, consciensciousness without prejudices, the right of speech without a gag, laws without falsehoods, might without an army, fraternity without a Cain; it would secure work for all, instruction for all, justice for all, the scaffold for no one; it would make the ideal palpable, and even as there is a swallow that shows the way, there would be a nation to give the example.

Danger there is none. Citizen Spain is strength; democratic Spain is a citadel. A republic in Spain would be honesty administering, truth ruling, liberty reigning; it would be an unconquerable and sovereign reality; liberty is calm because invincible, and invincible because contagious. Whosoever attacks it becomes innoculated with it. The army sent against it flies back upon the despot. And, therefore, it is left in peace. A republic in Spain would bring the beams of truth on the horizon, with promises for all and threats for the evil only; it would be a giant, Right towering in Europe behind a barricade, the Pyrenees.

If Spain is born anew as a monarchy, she is little.

If she is born anew as a republic, she is great.

Let her choose! VICTOR HUGO.

Hauteville House, Oct. 22, 1868.

Manifesto of the Provisional Government.

The expected manifesto of the Provisional Government to the nation was issued Oct. 26. After detailing the events which led to the establishment of the present Administration, it says: "The revolution has decreed universal suffrage as the evident and palpable demonstration of the sovereignty of the people. Having proclaimed the fundamental principles of our future *régime*, which are based upon the most complete liberty, and have been recognized by all the Juntas, the Provisional Government is about to bring together in one single body the teachings of these manifestations of the public mind. The most important of all the essential modifications which have been introduced into the organization of Spain is the establishment of religious liberty." The manifesto insists upon the necessity of this reform, demonstrating that it will not injure the Catholic Church, but, on the contrary, fortify it by the opposition it will encounter. It also states that the Government hastened to proclaim liberty of printing, without which the triumphs of the revolution would remain vain and illusory formulas, and liberty of public meeting and peaceful association, which are the constant sources of activity and progress, adding that these reforms are required as the fundamental dogmas of the revolution. Spain would be able to advance with a sure step in the path of progress when these measures should come into operation, and when administrative centralization—an instrument of corruption and tyranny—should cease to weigh upon the country. The concluding portion of the manifesto proclaims decentralization and the establishment of public liberties as essential, and states that the colonies will enjoy the benefits of the revolution on the strong bases of freedom and credit. It continues thus: "Spain can quietly proceed to finally choose a form of government. Without pretending to prejudice such serious and complicated questions, the Provisional Government notices as very significant the silence maintained by the Juntas respecting monarchical institutions. Yet eloquent and authoritative voices have been raised in defence of the Republican system. But, however important may have been the opinions they have expressed, they are not so important as the universal reserve of the Juntas on this delicate question. Nevertheless, if the Provisional Government be mistaken, if the popular decision should be against a monarchy, the Provisional Government will respect the will of the national Sovereignty." In conclusion, the manifesto appeals to the country to maintain order, and to have confidence in the Government, which will render an account of its administration to the Cortes.

FOREIGN AND PARTY POLITICS.

Lord Stanley's Recent Speech at Liverpool—The Relations of England and America.

From the London Economist.

Lord Stanley expressed his belief at the Liverpool dinner, and in this he was heartily seconded by Mr. Gladstone, that foreign politics have recently been taken out of the region of party politics—adding, with a certain pathos of very characteristic yearning, that he wished heartily a larger circle of neutral ground could be redeemed from the region of bitterly disputed party strife. Certainly, the occasion on which Lord Stanley and Mr. Gladstone spoke was one very remarkably calculated to illustrate their joint testimony to the disappearance of party characteristics in English foreign policy. Here was an American Minister—the appointee of a President who is supposed at present to be a warm partisan of the South, and who is certainly more in sympathy with the conquered States than the conquerors—coming to England to claim, and perhaps to obtain, a certain amount of reparation for the injuries done by Confederate cruisers built in English ports, and escaped from them, to the shipping of the North. And he has to negotiate with a foreign Minister belonging to a party who, whatever its present leader thought on the American war, were in the main vehemently in favor of the South, and were evidently encouraged in their sympathy by the then leader of the party, Lord Derby, whose son is the present foreign Minister of England. Here, then, we see that the relations under which the original dispute between England and America grew up are very nearly inverted. The party most aggrieved in America by our proceedings no longer controls the Executive; the party which most strongly opposed these proceedings in England no longer controls the Foreign Office; yet the Minister who represents a *quasi*-Southern President is likely to obtain the reparation which the North has so loudly claimed; and the Minister selected by the party which most eagerly sympathized with the South is not unlikely to concede a reasonable reparation. Lord Stanley, though he evidently hopes to settle the great dispute himself, yet with his usual candor takes no personal credit for his chance of success—not indeed as much as he certainly deserves. He says the other party would act, and if they come into power will act, just as he has acted. Foreign policy he declares, and Mr. Gladstone confirms him, is now regulated by considerations which have very little party element in them. "We no longer look at our disputes with other nations in the light of partisans of this or that party in those nations. We attempt to leave nations to settle their own quarrels without even indicating our sympathy, if that be possible. We avoid all such rash and blind speculations as to what is good for the world as induced Mr. Roebuck, in that speech of his—which Lord Palmerston, as he says, declared "devilish clever"—to endeavor to plunge us into a quarrel with the North. We only endeavor to enforce our own rights with temper and a perfect readiness to look at the other side of the case, to discourage premature declarations of all kinds, to avert violence till every chance has been given to fair discussion, and to repress our sympathies when our sympathies have no business to determine our policy. With such rules to regulate our foreign policy it is no wonder that a conservative English Minister should be listening with perfect impartiality to demands for compensation, the origin of which must be traced in considerable measure to the violence of Conservative sympathy with the South; or that a semi-Conservative American Ambassador should be demanding, on behalf of the North, compensations for violations of international law which were regarded by his own State, and most of his own friends, as praiseworthy in the highest degree. Probably no education in political impartiality is more complete than the education of the Foreign Office. The greater part of its duties involve the reconsideration of the words and actions of times long past, the heat and excitement of which has almost become unintelligible. Mr. Reverdy Johnson must often have smiled as he went over the vehement recriminations interchanged by Mr. Marcy and Mr. Buchanan, and other foreign politicians in the United States, with the English representatives, on the subject of the Island of San Juan, off the coast of Vancouver Island, and noted the passion with which Gen. Harney asserted for the United States claims to a few square miles of territory about which no one in the United States now cares a button. Lord Stanley must have smiled when he recurred to the sternness and acridity of Lord Russell's first replies to Mr. Adams on the subject of the alleged liability of England for the depredations of the *Alabama*—a point now admitted on all hands to be a very difficult one. So much depends in these matters on the moral circumstances of the moment on the interpretation which is put upon demand and concession, on the motive from which the tone assumed is supposed to proceed, on the knowledge which the various negotiators have of the temper of the nations looking on, that views which in the end turn out to be perfectly reasonable, and which are taken by both sides by common consent, would appear in the heat of the first contest equally impossible to either party, except under the humiliation of conquest. No wonder that Lord Stanley who, with an intellect naturally impartial, has seen so much of the change of view which results from delay and a new turn of events, cannot very well suppress his conviction that other important popular questions besides those of foreign policy might yield an equally satisfactory result, if only they could be in like manner extricated from the rivalries of parties, and treated by successive Administrations with the willing forbearance of their opponents. The advantage in foreign questions is that each successive Minister, however deeply he may be pledged himself to particular views, is only too glad to see his successor make concessions (so far as they are compatible with the dignity of the country) which he had refused absolutely to make himself. Lord Stanley evidently wishes that the same advantage could be secured on other topics besides foreign policy, and, no doubt, on some, which are not of the deepest popular interest, it may. There is no reason why a Minister of Education should not, with the silent, if not express consent of his predecessor, shift his policy so as to meet the scruples of Dissenters; or why a Home Secretary should not initiate the true policy in relation to professional criminals without provoking a party attack. But there is, we think, a good reason why, on the greater domestic questions over the party struggles about which Lord Stanley evidently sighs—Ireland, for example—there is not, and never can be, any prospect, so long as there is a *great* question at all of one party's arriving at a policy which the other party would be content to acquiesce in and support.

For the distinguishing feature of foreign policy disputes—disputes between foreign nations—is this, that if you can tide over the first heat of the conflict, the nations not being in immediate contact will become more deeply interested in something else, and their minds, therefore, revert toward the natural condition of reasonable dispassionateness and impartiality. But with regard to popular home questions the case is very different. It is not the bare justice or injustice which is the most important matter; it is the constant accumulation and growth of injured feelings and associations round the first subject of conflict which is the alarming thing. The Irish Church, unjust as it is, is the root of a great deal more acrimony than an injustice the origin of which is so long past would of itself produce. It is a sort of party standard, as a signal of humiliation, that it is so dangerous, and in this respect the danger grows instead of diminishing with time. Unlike the subject matter of foreign quarrels, the subject matter of domestic controversies becomes every day that they last complicated with new bitterness, and less and less likely to be decided impartially. In fact, the very matter to be decided in such controversies is often quite subordinate to the motives indicated by those who are concerned in the decision. For example, with relation to Ireland, it matters even less what is done than that whatever is done should be done obviously and expressly because the Irish people wish it and would do it for themselves if they were let alone. We cannot say that of the dispute with America. As time goes on neither party cares half so much for the motive shown as for the assurance that it has gained what was in the abstract just, and has not conceded more than was in the abstract just. Hence on all popular and momentous domestic questions, Lord Stanley's wish to withdraw them from party strife would be impracticable. The great issue is generally not so much the abstract fairness of the thing to be done, as the disposition to be evinced in doing it. It is on this that the strife of parties takes place, and on this the chasm grows wider and wider with every day that it lasts. Lord Stanley probably thinks, in his own mind, that the question of justice to Ireland admits of a scientific solution. And so in all probability it does. But that scientific solution will not be obtained by the agreement of parties—it can only be obtained by the victory of one party over the other, because there is, and can be, no lull in the feelings of a warm-tempered and imaginative people, which would give time for those whom they regard as their opponents to cool down to a point which would enable them to meet and discuss on neutral ground. The very fact that the Irish Catholics demand any concession arouses an ever-increasing vehemence of opposition to that demand; and of this, of course, the two parties in the State cannot help availing themselves. We agree with Lord Stanley that foreign politics are peculiarly fitted for neutral ground between the two parties; we heartily thank him for the impartiality of his own administration of them; but we fear that his wish for an ever-increasing circle of neutral politics is scarcely likely on domestic subjects of any moment to be gratified.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Hon. John Bright at Birmingham.

On the evening of Oct. 26, Hon. John Bright addressed the electors of Birmingham. His concluding remarks ran thus:

"You have been told that everything is changed, that everybody is Liberal now, and that the Tory Party has, somehow or other, cast its skin and come forth as a new creature. [Laughter.] Well, then, we will not ask the past, but ask the present, what they are doing about the Irish Church? Is there, of all the grievances to which I have referred, one which is a greater or more outrageous grievance than the Irish Church? While you have one party which proposes to abolish that Church and to soothe the feelings of the Irish people by doing justice to their country, we have the leader of the Tory Party telling us that the condition of Ireland is satisfactory; yet next session we shall find that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to make provision from your taxes for 30,000 armed men to keep Ireland quiet. If they are not wanted, why keep them there? But if they are wanted, what are they wanted for? If one of the grievances of Ireland which makes the Irish people hostile, I will not say to English rule, but to your Imperial will—if the Irish Church be one of these grievances, then I say, in the name of all that is just, let us get rid of that grievance without delay. What a strange condition must this country of ours have arrived at when what is called the gentlemanly interest, the power of the aristocracy and the landowners, who are supposed generally to support the Tory Party, can only give us a Prime Minister, who sees that the condition of Ireland is satisfactory with 30,000 armed men in it to keep the peace, with the *habeas corpus* suspended for the last three years, at a time when there are in our penal establishments more than one hundred Irishmen who have been convicted of offences against our State! I say that the Tory Party has not changed. It exists still; it is still for supremacy in Ireland. It has been wrong during these forty years, and during a longer time, and it is wrong still, and when it ceases to be wrong it will cease to be a Tory Party. My friends and constituents—although many of you have had no votes hitherto, and therefore could not vote for me, I will still call you such as being citizens of the town—your interest and duty are exactly my interest and my duty with regard to our legislation. We must have done with everything that is intended solely to please and elevate one class as against another class; we must be one people, and we must have one law and one measure of justice, and one great equality in our institutions; and if you intend to have this you must give no more support to the Tory Party now, when you have votes, than you did by your voices when you had no votes. If it had not been for that party your fathers and grandfathers would have had the vote which has only now been conceded to you. What would you think of the liberated negro in the Southern States coming forward to vote for any member of the Copperhead faction, that would have kept him in perpetual bondage? Metaphorically, may I not say that your chains are but just dropped off? They lie now at your feet; your limbs at this very moment are sore from their chafing; the sounds of their clinking has not left your ears, and you are impudently and audaciously asked to vote for the men and for the party who for hundreds of years have riveted these chains upon you. Years ago I appealed to you from this place on behalf of the franchise, which I said you had a right to, and which must shortly be conceded to you. I did not appeal in vain. I reminded you then of what your fathers had done, the men of thirty years ago, when they had shaken the fabric of privilege to its very base. I appeal to you now. Ever since I have been permitted to speak in these open councils of my countrymen, I have pleaded for their political rights. You have now to a large extent obtained those rights. I plead to you once more that you should regard those rights as a sacred trust in the eyes of all your countrymen, in the eyes of Heaven itself, and that you should use those rights as an instrument only of good, that you should seriously weigh the claims of all those who seek your suffrages, and that you should so vote that you may expect to influence the Imperial Parliament and the legislation of your country, so that you may advance the happiness of all its families, and the grandeur and security of this nation."

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Laird, M. P.

From the London Star, Oct. 26.

The question as to whether or not Mr. John Laird, M. P., should be present at the banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce, at Liverpool, on Thursday, has been a most fruitful subject of debate at Liverpool, not only in the Press, but on 'Change, and among all classes of society in Liverpool and Birkenhead. The pros and cons of the case may be thus stated: The American Chamber of Commerce consist almost exclusively of merchants engaged with North America, and the majority of them are (or were) strong Northerners. In making out the list of guests to be invited to meet the American Ambassador, it was found advisable, particularly at an election crisis, to invite the local members both *in esse* and *in posse*, and Mr. Laird, being still the member for Birkenhead, it was impossible to omit him. As soon as it was known that he had been invited, he was taken to task very sharply by many Liberal papers, both in London, Liverpool, and elsewhere; and whatever his private feelings may have been, it became almost impossible for him to avoid being present at the banquet without either tacitly acknowledging himself guilty of the grave accusations made against him, or leaving himself open as the target for even more violent attacks. At all events Mr. Laird accepted the invitation, and went to the banquet. When he entered the room he appeared somewhat nervous and flurried; but several of his friends at once entered into conversation with him, and after a brief interval of suspense the American Ambassador asked to be introduced to Mr. Laird. The introduction over, Mr. Johnson said he was very glad to make Mr. Laird's acquaintance; that he had come to England as a peacemaker; and, as Northerners and Southerners had shaken hands in America, he was desirous that all antagonism arising out of the late unfortunate civil war, should be considered as by-gones. This frank and graceful conduct on the part of Mr. Johnson at once restored ease and confidence to the gathering, and next day no one was surprised that Mr. Laird joined Mr. Johnson's party during an excursion on the river.

The Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

From the London Observer, Oct. 25.

Notwithstanding the curt contradiction given by the *Globe* to the statement in the *Daily News* "that it has been agreed between Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson that the respective claims of British subjects and American citizens arising out of the Southern rebellion, shall be determined by an international commission, composed of an equal number of British and American members," we are assured that the important announcement is substantially true; inasmuch as the approval of the American Government is alone required to render the arrangement between Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson complete. We have also reason to believe that Lord Stanley is willing not only "that the British and American claims arising out of the late civil war in the United States shall be adjusted by a mixed commission, to sit in London," but that he is also willing to submit to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia the knotty question, "whether the sailing of the *Alabama* from Liverpool was or was not a breach of international law." Should the Czar decide in the negative, the United States will withdraw the so-called *Alabama* claims. In the contrary case, these claims will be examined and adjusted by a mixed commission, which will sit in either case for the adjustment of the other "outstanding claims."

THE WAR CLOUD.

Effect of Lord Stanley's Speech in France—Chances of Peace and of a European Disarmament.

From the London Times, Oct. 27.

It is satisfactory to note the avidity with which the French Press has welcomed Lord Stanley's arguments in favor of peace, disarmament and economy. Our neighbors run no risk of being misunderstood in the matter. They are probably, by nature and temperament, as martial a people as ever, but they have also become a commercial people, and as they are an educated people, they appreciate to its full extent the enormous waste attending overgrown establishments and the sufferings incidental to the incessant expectation of war. France now pays doubly for what is termed the organization of her national strength; first in the direct cost of an immense army, and again in the paralysis of enterprise which political suspense occasions. The French are prepared for war, and prepared so completely that war is thought not improbable, but the preparation and anticipation together are telling with calamitous effect on the resources of the country.

At the same time it is but candid to acknowledge that *France has, if not greater reason, at any rate greater temptation, to collect her strength at this moment than in former days.* The old proverb said that when France was satisfied Europe was tranquil, but recent events have given it a certain contradiction. France was satisfied enough in 1866, and yet Europe was not tranquil, but convulsed by a war between the two great Powers of Germany, the result of which left the French with some excuse for dissatisfaction. If, however, we apply the doctrine of the proverb a little more comprehensively we shall arrive at a conclusion which is no doubt a truism rather than a truth; but which expresses, nevertheless, all that Lord Stanley said, or anybody else could say upon the subject. When Europe is satisfied Europe will be tranquil; in other words, nations will not fight, or prepare for fighting, when they feel and know that they have nothing to fight about. When ambition, pride, greed and other popular passions have been brought thoroughly under control, and subordinated to reason, charity and forbearance, "then we shall see, and not till then, an end put to that which is at once the greatest drawback to material progress and the great blot and scandal upon the civilization of Continental Europe—the necessity, be it real or imaginary, for those enormous military preparations, which in our day have attained proportions never approached before." Those were Lord Stanley's words, and they expressed with perfect truth the conditions of the problem before us. The beginning, if it is to be successful, must be made at the right end. Not until nations have *learnt to give no offence, and to be slow in taking it,* will peace prevail and permanent disarmament be practicable.

TELEGRAMS.

The Republicans of Spain to Vote Against a Monarchy.

Terrible Slaughter of Portuguese Soldiers in Africa.

Continuation of the Difficulty Between the State Officers of Florida.

Origin of the Trouble, and Position of the Governor.

SPAIN.

Confirmation of the Appointment of Gen. Prim—Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, Sunday, Nov. 8.

Marshal Serrano has confirmed the appointment of Gen. Prim as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Spain. A brigade of infantry will sail for Havana on the 15th inst. Gen. Dulce has postponed his departure for Cuba until December.

The Republicans Against a Monarchy—Circular from Gen. Prim.

MADRID, Sunday, Nov. 8.

At a meeting of Republicans in this city yesterday it was decided that the party should vote against monarchy at the coming elections. Gen. Prim has issued a circular to military commanders, reminding them that it is not proper that soldiers should take part in political meetings.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Slaughter of Six Hundred Portuguese Soldiers.

LISBON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Accounts have just been received here, announcing the almost complete annihilation of a Portuguese expedition in Mozambique, South Africa. This expedition, which consisted of about 600 soldiers, with artillery, &c., was sent into the interior of that country, where it was attacked by the natives. Nearly all the soldiers were killed, and their artillery, small arms and ammunition were captured. Barely sixty escaped to the seacoast with their lives.

ITALY.

Continued Desertions from the Papal Army.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 8.

Dispatches from Italy report that the Papal Army continues to be depleted by desertions, which are on the increase.

FLORIDA.

Origin of the Trouble Between the State Officers—The Composition of the Two Factions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 8, 1868.

The trouble in Florida between Gov. Reed and his opponents, has a curious origin. Both factions are Republican; that of Gov. Reed is moderate and practical, and looks to putting the party on a basis which will keep it in the ascendancy in the State. The other faction, led by Lieut.-Gov. Gleason, Jenkins, and a few others, is composed of a set of hair-brained extremists who care for nothing but personal gain, and who will kill the party unless they are kicked out of it. When the present Government of the State was framed the Republicans thought they would make a sure thing of it for a number of years at least. They therefore provided that the Governor should hold office for six years, and invested him with the appointment of a great many offices, including most of the county offices in the State. It is because Gov. Reed has not used this power in the interests of the extremists that the attempt is now made to impeach him. The Legislature which passed the resolutions had assembled on the 3d solely for the purpose of choosing Presidential electors, and a quorum was not present when the resolutions were passed. Gov. Reed, of course, resists the illegal and preposterous procedure. Both he and Gleason, the Lieutenant-Governor, are originally from Wisconsin. Reed is an old journalist, a man of intellect, ability and experience in public affairs; Gleason, who was a lumberman in Wisconsin, is a man of very ordinary calibre, and would be doing his country and State far better service on his plantation, at Indian River, catching terrapins, than in running an impeachment machine at Tallahassee.

The Impeachment of the Governor—He Refuses to Recognize the Legislature as a Legal Body—Fears of a Riot.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Saturday, Nov. 7.

About 9 o'clock last night, citizens to the number of one hundred or more were summoned by the city and county authorities to hold themselves in readiness to aid in quelling any riot. At 11 o'clock there were no indications of trouble, and the posse was discharged. The cause of the call was the conflicting orders of Gov. Reed and Lieut.-Gov. Gleason, and fears that the colored people would be called on to support the action of the Legislature in impeaching Gov. Reed. The Legislature adjourned this morning until January, there being no quorum present. When the impeachment passed, several members held seats and voted, whose seats had been declared vacant by the proclamation of the Governor, because they had accepted and were occupying other offices. Gov. Reed refuses to recognize the action of the Legislature, and declares it an illegal body. Lieut.-Gov. Gleason this morning demanded possession of the Executive Department, and was refused by Gov. Reed, who has brought suit against Lieut.-Gov. Gleason and Mr. Alden, Secretary of State, before the Circuit Judge, for conspiring against the Government, and they are now under arrest. The general impression seems to be that Gov. Reed is in the right.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 7.

Whereas, The Assembly of Florida, as a body organized in extraordinary session, held by virtue of a proclamation issued by the Governor of Florida on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1868, have impeached Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and,

Whereas, Under the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Florida, the said Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, is debarred from exercising the functions of the Executive office of the State, and the administration thereof devolves upon the Lieutenant-Governor;

Now, therefore, I, William H. Gleason, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Florida, do issue my proclamation, taking possession of the Executive Department of the Government in all its parts, and I hereby call upon all citizens of the State to support the Government, obey the laws of the State, and preserve peace and quiet.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, this sixth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. GLEASON,
Lieutenant-Governor and Acting Governor.

Attest: George Alden, Secretary of State.

Gov. Reed has also issued a proclamation which is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 7, 1868.

To the Sheriff of Leon County, State of Florida:

SIR: I am, under the Constitution and laws of the State, the rightful Governor thereof, and shall continue to exercise the power and authority, and discharge the duties belonging to the office of the Executive Department, until the judicial tribunals of the State shall determine otherwise. To the determination of the Judiciary I will, like every other good citizen, yield peaceful and immediate obedience.

(Signed) HARRISON REED, Governor.

The following are the articles of impeachment:

First—He has been guilty of falsehood and lying while transacting business with the members of the Legislature and other officers of the State.

Second—I charge him with incompetency, inasmuch as he has filled commissions to officers in blank, and other irresponsible persons having issued them.

Third—He has issued a proclamation declaring many seats of the Legislature vacant before the members were duly elected and returned, had resigned or their legal term of service expired.

Fourth—He has been guilty of embezzlement, having taken away from the State Treasury securities and money, and sold such securities, and then failed to return a portion or all of the proceeds of the sale to the Treasury.

Fifth—He has been guilty of corruption and bribery, he having bartered and sold prominent offices in the State to sundry persons for money, to him in hand paid, and the nomination of such persons to the Senate for confirmation.

For and in consideration of these and many other crimes and misdemeanors which have come to my knowledge, I ask at the hands of the Assembly the impeachment, for high crimes and misdemeanors, of Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida.

HORATIO C. JENKS.

Gov. Reed occupies the Executive rooms in the Capitol as heretofore. There has been no guard at the Capitol from 1 o'clock this morning until 7:30 this evening. Apparently the citizens fear trouble to-night, but as no one could profit by it, it is hoped that none will occur. The case of Gov. Reed against Lieut.-Gov. Gleason and Secretary Alden, before Judge Coke, this afternoon, was put over until Friday next.

GEN. GRANT.

His Unexpected Arrival in Washington—How his Mail has Increased.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 8.

The return of Gen. Grant, last night, was wholly unexpected save by two or three of his personal friends and staff, to whom the knowledge of his coming was necessary in order to prepare for his welcome at home. He left Galena on Thursday evening and came directly through, leaving Chicago Friday morning and making the journey to Harrisburg so quietly that there was very little demonstration anywhere, until reaching the latter city, when he was recognized while waiting for the Baltimore train, and very enthusiastically greeted. He acknowledged the greeting by a simple salutation. He arrived at Baltimore at 5 P. M., but as the regular train did not leave until 8:25, President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, furnished a special train for the party, and they arrived here at 8:15 P. M. and proceeded directly to the General's residence on I-street before anybody knew they were in the city. Some parties were on the lookout, and intended to inflict a speech on him at the depot, if they got notice of his coming, but his arrival was at least forty-eight hours in advance of general expectation. He was accompanied by his entire family, including Gens. Comstock and Badeau, and by Gen. John E. Smith and J. Russell Jones, Esq., United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. The General has been called upon and congratulated to-day by a large number of his more immediate friends. This morning he attended church at his usual place of worship, Dr. Sunderland's, and this afternoon, if anybody cares to know, might have been seen walking up Pennsylvania-avenue to his headquarters, in plain citizen's dress, with what a Broadway exquisite would call a "slouch hat." Of course he is the cynosure of all eyes, and the interest in him is intensified a hundred fold since the 30th day of June last, when he left this city for his Summer absence. During the past few days the General's mail has undergone a very great increase, a large portion of the letters being marked private. Many of these, of course, are applications for office, and it will be interesting for the writers to know that they are opened and read by members of his staff, and unless they contain matter demanding the General's personal attention, they never see his eye.

His Trip Eastward from Chicago—The People's Enthusiasm—One Short Speech.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 6.

Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gens. Rawlins, Badeau, J. E. Smith, Judge Dent and family, Orville Grant and J. R. Jones, arrived here this morning, at an early hour, *en route* for Washington. The President elect breakfasted at the Tremont, and left on the 8 o'clock train over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

As Gen. Grant passed through Belvidere a Republican procession greeted him, when the General responded as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I see many of you in uniforms. You laid them off three years ago, and you can now lay them off again, and we will have peace. Good night."

FORT WAYNE, Friday, Nov. 6.

Gen. U. S. Grant, President elect of the United States, passed through this city, *en route* to Washington. He is traveling in a quiet manner, it being his request that no notice should be given of his coming. Despite the efforts of the railroad officials to carry out his wishes, there were gathered at the different towns along the route thousands of admiring friends of the President elect, who greeted him with the booming of cannon, the music of bands, and tremendous cheering. As the train approached and departed from the stations, in respone to loud calls, the General made his appearance at Lima, Sandusky, Bucyrus, &c., where a general hand-shaking followed, lasting as long as the train remained.

LIMA, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 6.

President Grant passed through here at 4 P. M., going East, over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. A crowd of at least 2,000 persons greeted him, although they were only apprised of his coming thirty minutes before the train arrived. The ladies were out in strong force. The General appeared on the rear platform of the last car, and shook hands freely with all, and bowed as the crowd cheered him with the wildest enthusiasm. He made no speech. Many Democrats joined in the cheering and swinging of hats, afterward expressing much admiration for the man we love to honor.

VAN WERT, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 6.

Gen. Grant passed through here to-day on his way East. Fully 1,000 persons assembled to greet him on fifteen minutes' notice. The train left amid the booming of the cannon and the cheers and shouts of the people.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Friday, Nov. 6.

The President elect passed through this place this evening on his way to Washington. He was met at the depot by an immense crowd, who manifested the most intense enthusiasm, and were almost frantic in their efforts to get a view of the General. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen shook him by the hand, and many were sorely disappointed at failing to get near enough to do so. As the train moved off, a perfect storm of cheers arose from the crowd. Altogether it was the greatest ovation ever witnessed here.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 6.

The President elect, Gen. Grant, and his party, passed through here to-night, bound East. As the General desired quiet at this time, his presence on the train was not made known to the citizens of Mansfield, and consequently there was no demonstration at this point. At Crestline, however, where the train stopped for supper, the fact of his presence became known, and a large concourse of citizens crowded the platform of the depot and cheered lustily. Many persons approached the General and took him by the hand.

The New Boat of the Baltimore Pilots.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 8.

The Baltimore Pilots' Association has just completed a beautiful boat which, in connection with the *Maryland* and *Coquette*, they intend to cruise in the Bay. The new vessel is called the *Henry W. Slicer*, after a prominent sea-captain of Baltimore recently deceased. She left Baltimore at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, under command of Capt. Joseph Willis, with a small party of friends, and made the run to the Capes in fifteen hours, which is a remarkably quick passage. She came into the Roads Friday morning gaily decked with flags and streamers. She is 54 tons burthen (new measurement), 73 feet long, 20¼ feet beam, and has 7½ feet depth of hold. She is a poop-deck vessel, and is admirably adapted for the purpose for which she was built. Her cabin is very large and finished off with rosewood, black walnut and mahogany. She can accommodate fourteen men, and has two extra staterooms. Altogether she is one of the neatest crafts ever seen in these waters, and is more like a first-class yacht than an old-fashioned pilot boat. She cost the Association over $12,000.

THE ELECTION.

Great Increase in the Republican Vote of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 8.

The Republican vote in Kentucky has increased to a surprising extent. Seymour's majority will be from 65,000 to 70,000. Grant's vote will reach 45,000. The Democratic majority of Gov. Stevens in August was 90,000.

Republican Majority in Missouri Over 21,000.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Nov. 8.

Returns from eighty-five counties, part of them official, give Grant 17,828 majority. The estimated returns from the remaining counties will increase this about 3,500. The same counties gave McClurg (Radical) for Governor, 13,543, which will be increased to about 16,000.

The Vote of New-Orleans for President.

The New-Orleans papers give the following as the vote for President in that city on Tuesday:

	Grant.	Seymour.	No. reg'd.
First Ward	34	2047	3130
Second Ward	35	2704	4103
Third Ward	59	3735	7014
Fourth Ward	27	1523	2876
Fifth Ward	18	2587	4462
Sixth Ward	22	1705	2808
Seventh Ward	15	1778	3941
Eighth Ward	13	1632	2619
Ninth Ward	9	1718	2692
Tenth Ward	33	2608	3255
Eleventh Ward	11	1860	2786
Total	276	23897	39686
		276	
Seymour's majority		23621	

The Vote of Charleston.

	Grant.	Seymour.
First Ward	375	373
Second Ward	611	366
Third Ward	657	646
Fourth Ward	1149	799
Fifth Ward	704	353
Sixth Ward	856	531
Seventh Ward	184	336
Eighth Ward	620	397
Total	5156	3801
	3801	
Grant's majority	1355	

The Vote of Mobile.

	Grant.	Seymour.
First Ward	562	541
Second Ward	145	320
Third Ward	84	615
Fourth Ward	197	572
Fifth Ward	297	526
Sixth Ward	705	931
Seventh Ward	1672	468
Eighth Ward	479	973
Total	4141	4951
		4141
Seymour's majority		810

Republican Jubilees at Norfolk and Hampton, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 8.

There was a large Republican demonstration in Norfolk on Thursday to rejoice over the result of the recent election. It was largely attended by whites and blacks. A long procession, consisting of negroes, paraded through the streets of the city, carrying flags and banners with suitable mottos. The procession then proceeded to a vacant lot on Catharine-street, where a stand was erected, and speeches were made by Gov. H. H. Wells, of Virginia, L. H. Chandler, late District-Attorney, but now an aspirant for Congress on the Radical ticket, and some negroes. A similar demonstration took place in Hampton, composed almost exclusively of negroes. Speeches were made by Col. D. B. White, a delegate to the late Virginia Convention, Capt. Titlow, and others.

Political Rejoicings in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Sunday, Nov. 8.

The Republicans of Bangor held a meeting last night to give expression to their joy at the result of the Presidential election. Addresses were made by Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Hon. John Peters and others. Salutes, fireworks and illuminations were among the methods employed to testify their gratification at their victory.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Nov. 8.

The Republicans celebrated their victory by a brilliant torchlight procession last night, closing with an enthusiastic meeting in the City Hall. Ex-Gov. Washburn presided, and addressed the meeting; also, Hon. John Lynch and Gen. Shepley. A salute of one hundred guns was fired.

BUFFALO.

Consecration of the New Catholic Bishop—Imposing Ceremonies.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Nov. 8.

The imposing ceremony of consecrating a Roman Catholic Bishop, Right Rev. S. V. Ryan, the Bishop elect of Buffalo, took place at St. Joseph's Cathedral to-day. The celebrant was the Most Rev. John McCloskey, Archbishop of New-York, with Right Rev. J. Laughlin, of Brooklyn, and John Lynch, of Toronto, Canada, as Assistant Bishops; the Very Rev. William Gleason, Vicar-General of Buffalo, Acting Assistant Priest; Revs. Rede and Colgan, Deacons of Honor; Rev. John McEvoy, Deacon of the Mass, with the usual sub-deacons, assistants, &c. The Cathedral, which will seat 7,000 people, was filled to its utmost capacity by persons of all denominations, and thousands were unable to gain admittance. The choir for the occasion consisted of eighty persons, selected from among the best vocalists of the different Catholic choirs in the city. The weather being unfavorable, the usual out-door procession was dispensed with. At 9:30 o'clock a procession of about two hundred robed priests and others, with the Archbishop, assistant Bishops, and the Bishop elect, bearing various emblems and insignia of office, entered the Cathedral, and proceeded through the main aisle to the altar, the choir perorming a solemn march. The Archbishop was vested in full pontificals. The Bishop elect wore the *amict, alb, cincture, stole,* sandals, &c. On being seated in the sanctuary, he was surrounded by attendants. The assistant Bishops, clothed with capes and wearing mitres, presented the Bishop elect to the consecrator. The Apostolic commission was read by Rev. J. Hayden. The oaths of duty and fidelity were administered, the preparatory examination had, and the emblems of authority delivered with the usual solemn ceremonies. Archbishop McCloskey celebrated High Pontifical Mass. The sermon of the day was preached by Rev. William Ryan, of St. Louis. The ceremonies occupied over five hours.

Consolidation of the Louisville Courier and Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The *Journal* and *Courier* have consolidated, and will appear to-morrow morning as the Louisville *Courier & Journal*.

Under this arrangement W. N. Halderman takes the business and Henry Watterson the editorial management of the *Courier & Journal*, with a complete and efficient corps of writers, reporters and correspondents, including George D. Prentice, W. N. Halderman and Henry Watterson.

Fatal Accident on the Ohio River.

MADISON, Ind., Sunday, Nov. 8.

Four white men and a negro attempted to cross the river from Kentucky, at this place, last night, in a leaky skiff. When within about fifty yards of the Indiana shore the boat filled with water and sank. One white man, named Edward Broad, and the negro, were drowned. The other three escaped by swimming ashore.

Snow-Storm in Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sunday, Nov. 8.

A heavy snow-storm has been prevailing here all day, and the ground is now covered with snow.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Council for Foreign Affairs—Its Members—Its Influence—Manners of the High Mandarins—Conversation on Current Topics.

LETTER V.

From the direct treatment of questions connected with this Embassy I may proceed to introduce your readers, by an easy digression, to the august tribunal which appoints and receives Embassies.

This is the *Tsungle Yomen*, or Council for Foreign Affairs, answering to our Department of State, or the Foreign Office of Great Britain. Its establishment was a startling innovation on the prescribed forms of the Empire, and shows the facility with which an old Government can adapt itself to a new order of things, adding, as it did, to the existing machinery a new department, which wields a greater influence than any of the other six. As our only point of contact with the Central Government, and almost absolute in its power to control the foreign policy of the Empire, the *Tsungle Yomen* is worthy of study, and ought to be better known.

On the 23d of June, the eve of my departure from Pekin, I visited this *Yomen*, by invitation, for the purpose of taking leave of the Mandarins. On such occasions they are accustomed to honor their guests with an entertainment, and in this instance it was prepared in the most elaborate style of the Chinese culinary art, though to describe the viands or sketch their convivial ceremony would only weary your readers with the repetition of an oft-told tale. It is of more importance that they should be acquainted with the *personnel* of the company.

There were present three of the six Ministers who compose the Council, and two *Tsungpan*, or clerks of bureaus, the latter wearing decorations of the second and third ranks. The Ministers were WENSIANG, TUNGSEUN and TANTINGSIANG.

The first of these, WENTAJIN, (as he is called,) is President of the Board of Civil Office, having an authoritative voice in the promotions and transfers of that immense multitude of Mandarins, who constitute the civil service of the "eighteen provinces," or China proper. He is also acting President of the Colonial Office, which is charged with the affairs of all the dependencies of the Empire. What with his duties in this Council, and sundry other offices, each one sufficient to engross the energies of an ordinary man, you would suppose him to be overwhelmed with responsibilities, and so he is, for he never shirks any task, but, working away with untiring industry, makes himself as familiar with each department of his multifarious duties as if it constituted his sole occupation. It is hardly necessary to add, that next to Prince KUNG, he is, perhaps, the most influential man in the Empire. He is a Manchu, born at Monkden, his dress plain, manners simple, features careworn, and brain of the most massive proportions. Sir F. BRUCE said that he had seldom encountered a mind of more logical power.

TUNGTAJIN, the next in order, is President of the Board of War, though not himself a military man—a kind of Secretary Stanton among the Chinese. He does not, however, allow the cares of office to wear him out, as they did our great War Minister; but seems to thrive on work, and in addition to the duties of his post, finds leisure to perform an immense amount of literary labor. A little turned of sixty, he retains the vivacity and freshness of his prime, and, steeped to the lips in the classics of his country, he may be taken for a fine specimen of the Confucian scholar.

TANGTAJIN, the last of the trio, is President of the Hingpu, or Board of Punishments—*i. e.*, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Empire, a position analagous to that of the British Lord Chancellor or American Chief-Justice. Ten years ago his name was familiar to the Western public. Columns in newspapers and chapters in new books recorded the doings of the first High Commissioner appointed to negotiate with the envoys of the foreign Powers at the mouth of the Peiho. But the star of his fame, conspicuous for a brief moment, was destined to undergo a disastrous occultation. Though possessed of consummate tact, the task assigned him in 1858, that of appeasing the foreigner by seeming concessions, and pleasing his Imperial master by yielding nothing, was simply impossible. Unable to stop the advance of the Allies by negotiation, he attempted to resist by force; but his forts were carried by storm, and not choosing to commit suicide, he was sent into exile. To the credit of the present reign, he was recalled a few years ago, and advanced by successive steps to the high position which he now occupies.

One of the first offices he exercised after his restoration to favor, was that of tutor to the young Emperor; a post which is not given to any but members of the Hanlin Institute, a corporation of the choicest scholars in the land. Some portions of his own experience, it is fair to suppose, must have found their way to the ears of his Imperial pupil, together with his lectures on the wisdom of the ancients; and though no longer a teacher, the high office which he now holds makes him still one of the advisers of His Majesty. The occupant of the Dragon Throne is not altogether secluded from the light of the outside world. Such men as TAN and his colleagues have many opportunities to teach him things that his forefathers never knew; and thus to prepare him to appreciate the altered circumstances of the people he is called to govern.

Three more *tajins* ("great men") viz.: a President of the Board of Revenue and two Vice-Presidents, make up the complement of this Council.

The Council, thus composed, is, as I have intimated, a result of recent changes in the foreign relations of the Empire—a mark of progress, and a guarantee of further advancement. Prior to the treaties of Tientsin, all correspondence with foreign Powers was conducted through the *Lefon Yuen* or Colonial Office, and the American Minister, WM. B. REED, deserves the credit of being the first to protest against this arrangement. The very name of that tribunal announced that the nations with which it was concerned were dependencies of China, and Mr. REED objected to having our country classed with Corea and Lewchew. Other Ministers took the same ground, and in 1861 the *Tsungle Yomen* was established on a principle hitherto unknown to Chinese diplomacy—that of recognizing the sovereignty and equality of the nations of the West.

The high dignity of the Mandarins appointed to compose this council—the Presidents of four of the "Six Boards," being united in it under the leadership of Prince KUNG, is a striking acknowledgment of the importance of their foreign relations. This makes it the most powerful body of officials in the Empire, the *Kuenkechu*, or Grand Council of State, alone excepted, in which three of its members also exercise a controlling influence. This enables it to pledge the Government for the support of its measures—inspires the Sovereign and his subjects with respect for its wisdom, and affords our diplomatic envoys an assurance that the fruits of their negotiations will not be frustrated by the opposition of some refractory bureau or "cantankerous" Viceroy.

To control the Provinces, distant as many of them are from the seat of Government, is one of the most difficult problems in Chinese statesmanship; for so detached and independent are they that foreign trade, or even a foreign war, was formerly regarded as an affair wholly belonging to an official satrap. To reach the Government through the Viceroys was at that time next to impossible; and but for the judicious construction of this new Board it would now be a matter of equal difficulty to reach the Viceroys through the Government. But the *Tsungle Yomen*, though somewhat deliberate, has shown itself able to carry into effect new and startling measures, such as the sending of this Embassy to the West; or to accomplish unpopular measures, such as the establishment of a school of science in the Imperial capital, or the opening of a city on the demand of foreign Consuls, in opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants.

In addition to the influence it derives from the number and dignity of its members, the *Tsungle Yomen* has a great source of power in the control of the revenue derived from foreign commerce. Left formerly to provincial officers, and too often squandered or embezzled, this growing branch of the revenue is now well administered, and the beneficial effects of the new system are becoming apparent. The business of collection is placed in the hands of foreigners, and, organized into an elaborate service, extends its ramifications to the "thirteen ports" now open to foreign trade; these numerous establishments, with many hundreds of officers of various grades, being subject to the control of an Inspector-General, who is appointed by the *Yomen*, and resides at Pekin.

The gentleman who has exercised this important office for the last five years is ROBERT HART, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland, who has acquired such influence in the Councils of the Empire that his advice is sought by the Ministry in almost every question relating to foreign affairs. A British subject, he disposes the immense patronage pertaining to his office without partiality; and invested with the honors of a Mandarin, he seeks to promote the good of China by favoring the cause of progress.

It is hardly necessary to add that the members of the Council for Foreign Affairs are men of high culture. They are more; some of them are men of uncommon intellectual power. Their official costume is striking, combining that grace and dignity which make our sculptors retain the tunic and toga of classic antiquity. Their manners, though not founded on our rules of etiquette, are characterized by strict propriety, and their bearing is that of statesmen. In Christendom, or out of Christendom, it would not be easy to meet with a more dignified body of men than these Chinese Mandarins, when, assembled at the Council Board, they are engaged in the discussion of business.

In their intercourse with each other, they are uniformly urbane and generally cordial, addressing one another by the title of "*Ta ko*," ("elder brother,") or by the *hau*, or soubriquet which each individual assumes for himself. It certainly speaks well for their amiability of temper that in five years only one of their number has in any marked degree incurred the dislike of his colleagues. This was SIEH-HWAN, formerly Taotai at Shanghae, who, obtaining permission to visit his mother, received an intimation that his services would not again be required. Their patience and good nature are the more sorely tried as they are required to meet daily for the transaction of business, without any such grateful respite as a Sabbath day, for which they are sometimes heard to sigh.

They are hard-worked, each exercising a variety of functions, the higher Ministers going to the palace every morning to pay their respects to the Emperor, and joining in the deliberations of the Grand Council, or visiting the headquarters of their special departments, and then assembling every afternoon at the *Tsungle Yomen* to consult on foreign affairs. So vital have foreign affairs now become with a people who, a few years ago, declined intercourse with the outside world!

In their intercourse with foreign Envoys these Mandarins exhibit a degree of refinement which contrasts favorably with the plainer manners of the West. Indeed, their propriety of behavior and self-possession, under trying circumstances, have sometimes made me blush for my own countrymen. Few things lower an official in the eyes of the Chinese so much as a display of rudeness or impatience.

Chinese Ministers are not, however, mere slaves of ceremony. Whether among themselves or exchanging visits with us, they know how to give their wine a higher flavor by lively and often humorous conversation. Literary jests, apt allusions and extempore epigrams are their favorite pastime, while on great occasions they seize the pencil and throw off sets of impromptu verses with incredible facility.

The conversation, on this occasion, naturally turned on the Embassy, which but a few months before had left their shores; on the condition of the Chinese in California, and on plans for the introduction of Western arts and inventions. Speaking of the Embassy, the Mandarins said, that though hastily carried into effect, it was far from being an unpremeditated measure—they had only availed themselves of Mr. BURLINGAME's return for the better accomplishment of a long-cherished purpose. The mission was not limited to a special object, but intended to be reciprocal and permanent. The individuals composing it would be allowed to return home in a year or two, but their places would be filled by new appointments.

They had just received their first dispatches from California, and appeared to be much impressed by the accounts which their Envoys gave of the wealth and importance of their own people on our Pacific Coast. Ten years ago Admiral DUPONT, in an interview with the High Commissioner, brought forward the condition of their people in California as a reason why the Chinese should send Ministers and Consuls to the United States. But the Commissioner listened with sublime indifference, and replied, when the Admiral referred to their numbers: "Of what consequence are a few emigrants to a monarch who rules over so many millions?" The Admiral hinted that they worked in the gold mines and many of them were rich. "But the wealth of our Emperor," he replied, "is boundless; he cares nothing for the few sands his subjects may scrape together on a foreign shore." That same High Commissioner was now present, and no one took a deeper interest in the subject than he. Verily, the world moves.

Having said our *au revoirs*, I parted from my Mandarin friends with a shake of *both* hands, expecting to girdle the globe before I see them again, and so to assure them from experience that the earth is really round.

PERRY PLUS.

Conscientious but not Intelligent Voters.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* says that a man presented himself at the polls in a neighboring town on Tuesday with a Democratic ticket and remarking that "he could not vote for those men," cut off the heading "SEYMOUR and BLAIR," and voted for the Democratic electors. In another case, a voter insisted that he would vote for nobody but the Republican nominees for President and Vice-President. So he voted the single heading, "GRANT and COLFAX," and rejected the entire ticket.

A Democrat in Manchester, N. H., was anxious to vote for SEYMOUR, but he couldn't go the Blair part of the ticket. So he cut out the last name of the firm "SEYMOUR and BLAIR," and cast the mutilated paper, thus easing his conscience.

LOSSES BY THE LATE FIRE AT BARKERVILL BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A dispatch from Victoria to the Merchants' Exchange, of yesterday's date, gives the heaviest losses at the recent fire in Barkerville as follows: Strauss & Co., $100,000; Hudson Bay Company, $65,000; Adler & Barry, $18,000; J. H. Todd & Co., $10,000; Adamson & Hurd, $15,000; Manetta, $6,000; Secoyer & Brown, $20,000; J. Weil, $10,000; A. Campbell, $12,000; Greenbaum & Bro., $25,000; Cohen & Hoffman, $32,000; Bank North America, $10,000; U. Crence, $40,000; Kwang, Lee & Co., $40,000; F. Castagnello, $33,000; Bank of British Columbia, $3,000. Strauss & Co. were insured for $40,000. Nearly all the others were uninsured. Total number of buildings destroyed, 116, and the total loss will not exceed $700,000.—*San Francisco Times, Oct. 7.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*The Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence*, edited by Dr. HAMMOND, is a periodical that deals with the higher and more subtle problems of the human organism. It explores, or attempts to explore, those mysterious domains, the *nerves* and the *brain*. It attempts to establish their vital and metaphysical functions. It attempts to define their position in the general economy, and to indicate the part they play in relation to the body, on the one hand, and to the mind on the other. It signalizes their supreme importance in all directions. It discusses their bearings upon health and upon disease, upon conduct and morals, upon pain and joy, thought and affection, sanity and madness, sex and age, race and character, reproduction and decay, life and death. It is thoroughly scientific in its method. It is open to new truth, new demonstration, new theory. It is unimpassioned and unprejudiced as science itself. We have heard the charge made that its philosophy was of the materialistic school, but this charge has always been made against those metaphysicians who establish their system on the basis of physiology. We have seen no grounds for ascribing to it a disbelief in the spirituality of the soul, or in the divine relations of humanity. We only see that it attempts to carry the laws of science as far as possible, to establish the principles of causation wherever they are applicable, and to push the line of demonstration as far as facts will warrant. Physiology and *spiritualism*, physics and metaphysics should not be treated as antagonistic, but as different parts of the organic harmony by which it has pleased the Divine Wisdom to work.

The present number of the *Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine* is among the ablest that has been issued. It contains six elaborate papers, besides a review of contemporary literature, and a chronicle from foreign scientific journals. Its first paper is entitled "Historical Considerations Concerning the Properties of the Roots of the Spinal Nerves," by Dr. AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., and contains some of the results of the recent studies of that young and able savant. The second is on the "State of the Mind during Sleep," by Dr. HAMMOND, and is a masterly piece of analysis and scientific deduction. The third is on "Animal Magnetism," by Dr. T. E. CLARKE, of Williams College. The fourth is on the "Microscopic Appearances in the Brain and Spinal Cord in two cases of General Paralysis," by Dr. WEBBER, of Boston. The fifth is "Statistics in Opium Poisoning," by Dr. CALKINS, of this City. The seventh is "Induction and Deduction in Science," by Baron LIEBIG. The department of "Contemporary Literature" contains a number of reviews of recent works in various branches of science. We observe at the close of the number an article copied from the London *Anthropological Review*, reviewing a recent English work, *Europeans and their Descendants in North America*. It criticises certain ethnological theories of that profound and remarkable man, Dr. ROBERT KNOX, of Edinburgh—a man who deserves to be ranged among the masters of the higher physiology and the fathers of transcendental anatomy, and whose theories in regard to certain questions of race, as applied to this country, deserve investigation by some competent American man of science. We know of hardly any book that contains more striking thoughts and valuable suggestions to those capable of receiving them than KNOX's *Manual of Human Anatomy*. Unquestionably, there are fundamental errors in KNOX's treatment of the race-problem in America; and we should like to see the facts on this important subject that have been accumulating of late years, discussed in the scientific spirit and with the comprehensive knowledge of Dr. HAMMOND himself.

—*The Military and Civil History of Connecticut During the War of* 1861–65. Illustrated. By W. A. CROFFUT and JOHN M. MORRIS. (New-York: LEDYARD BILL.) This is just the kind of a book that we hope to see issued for every State, North and South, before all the actors in the great scenes of our Civil War shall have passed away. It is an apparently faithful detailed account of the State action not only, but of the various regiments and batteries sent to the war, with the stories of their marches, campings and battles, and made alive by many anecdotes and incidents of the personal gallantry of individual soldiers and officers. With such authentic materials from each State, some clear-eyed historian of the future will be able to see the truth through the halo of patriotic glory with which each writer is apt to describe scenes he himself has witnessed, and to make a grand compendious history of the whole. Meantime, everybody who is interested in Connecticut, and all who are gathering war libraries, and even general readers, will find in this much worth the finding.

—*The Bullion Dealers' Guide.* (New-York: GEO. F. NESBITT & Co.) Mr. GEORGE W. EDELMAN, Deputy Treasurer of the United States Assay Office, in this City, has compiled a very thorough guide for dealers in bullion, explanatory of the value of the precious metals in the various changes which they undergo after they have been taken from the mines, and resulting from their being melted, refined, or coined. The aim of the work is to enable the bullion dealer to determine the form into which he will convert his bullion so as to yield him the most satisfactory return. The work consists of a series of pertinent tabular exhibits, accompanied by the necessary illustrative notes. Other tables, apposite to the nature and object of the work, are appended. The book, under the title of *The Bullion Dealers' Guide*, is handsomely issued by Messrs. GEORGE F. NESBITT & Co. It is emphatically recommended by some of the leading City bankers and dealers in bullion.

—*Guyot's Series. Elementary Geography for Primary Classes.* (New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.) Prof. GUYOT's name is well known by teachers as that of an accomplished instructor, and, what is still more rare than that *rara avis*, is capable of transmitting his art scientifically to others. This particular book, the *Elementary Geography*, is a class-manual for study and recitation, and proceeds in the simplest and easiest way from small, familiar things to large and unknown realms of the earth. The principles of geography are taught from observation of nature, and the facts and forms of cities, states and continents, rivers, bays and oceans, and all the multitudinous details that generally perplex young minds, are made familiar to them in the happiest manner. We can heartily commend the series.

—*Plymouth Pulpit, No.* 6. (New-York: J. B. FORD & Co.) This neat little pamphlet seems to continue its weekly course with unabated excellence, and, as we understand, with rapidly growing success. Mr. BEECHER's sermons are better to hear than to read, but they contain a vast deal that is useful and interesting, which is appreciated by many thousands who cannot hear him. The attractive style of the publication and its suitableness for binding in book form are points that commend it to those who do not care to preserve files of the newspapers in which Mr. BEECHER's sermons have hitherto appeared, and as these are the current series, the weekly issue is always something fresh.

—*MacCarthy Moore; or, The Fortunes of an Irish Chief in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.* By Mrs. J. SADLIER. (New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & Co.) The writer of this tale is well known by the lovers of Hibernian lore as the authoress of many Irish stories which have gained popularity. The title of the present one describes the book as well as we could do without giving a running analysis of it. It will undoubtedly please those who read it and for whom it was written, though it is perhaps a little lofty in style for the present fashion of modern society novels.

—*Little Women.* By LOUISA M. ALCOTT. (Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.) *What Makes Me Grow.* (New-York: G. P. PUTNAM.)—While occupied with something graver and far less agreeable—entangled, in fact, in the dialectics of Mr. MARTINEAU's Essays—we pushed the above quietly within the reach of two younger critics, and soon had them silent for a time—

"So bees, on flowers alighting, cease their hum."

And being pressed for time, we are now induced to take their verdicts concerning those elegant and nicely illustrated little affairs. The reader of *Little Women* declares, with a burst, "*You* (meaning *we*) ought to read it, though!" and the other, leaving a marker carefully in *What Makes Me Grow*—for it is bed time—says she must read the rest to-morrow—and Little Amy was such a funny little thing, and asked so many questions about the stomach, and what people eat!

MOLIERE used to test his comedies by the judgment of his old housekeeper. In a case like this, two youngsters are better than any elderly critic; and it is, therefore, our opinion that the boys and girls will like these little books, and that the world of juvenile literature will be the better and brighter for the genial industry that has produced them.

—*The Kingdom of Satan.* By AUGUSTUS BLAUVELT. (New-York: P. S. WYNKOOP & SON.) The above-named book is "intended to meet a most urgent demand of the day" by convincing Christians and believers in the Bible of the personal existence and extensive influence of Satan, and to show how best to oppose his agencies, by expounding the testimony of the Scriptures, and especially the New Testament, upon that subject. Being a most mystical topic, it could hardly be expected to be treated with entire distinctness—but it is very well done as far as it goes.

—*Felter's First Lessons in Numbers.* Illustrated. (New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.) This is one of a series of admirable and suggestive books. Mr. FELTER is a gentleman of much experience in the art of teaching, and he has put it into practical shape for the benefit of others. The illustrations and the mode of using them to teach the child ideas of numbers in a natural way, are so simple and so well adapted to their purpose it is a great wonder some one had not thought of it before. The book is what it professes to be, "An Illustrated Table Book," and a good one.

—*Asmodeus* is a translation of *Asmodée à New-York*, a book which deals with scenes of American life, and was published in Paris a few weeks ago. Though written with much more fairness than most books sired by foreigners, the portion of it devoted to the description of sensational incidents (many of which are, however, hard on truth) rather exceeds in point of space that set apart for the recounting of quiet and more characteristic scenes. As a whole, it is interesting rather than instructive. LONGCHAMPS & Co. are the publishers.

—*Les Grandes Dames* is the title of a new French work by ARSENE HOUSSAYE, one of the most distinguished of modern authors. The book embodies what is offered as a faithful account of the love adventures of a Parisian Don Juan, and if profoundly immoral in spirit, and, to our thinking, by no means truthful as a picture of French society, is at least remarkable for the brilliancy of the writer's style. It is published by CHARLES LASSALLE, of this City.

—*Le General Grant* is a French attempt to acquaint the author's fellow-countrymen with the incidents of the childhood and manhood of Gen. GRANT. Its brevity and comprehensiveness commend it to foreign readers. MM. CORTAMBERT and TRANALTOS are the authors of the work, which is printed by H. DE MAREIL.

Musical Notes.

The music publishers have displayed so little activity during the past fortnight, that a review of their publications is scarcely justified by their moment. Messrs. DITSON & Co., however, have brought out two concert-room pieces of interest. One of these is the "Mazurka Sentimentale," by Mr. JOHN N. PATTISON, and the other "The National Guard Polka," by Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, a composition that should be heard as executed by the composer to be thoroughly appreciated. A very graceful fantasia, called "Sons du Cœur," and written by LOUIS TEICHFUSS, a spirited song entitled "Hurrah for Our National Game," by WALTER NEVILLE, and some additions of waltzes by STRAUSS to the collection of new and fashionable dance-music, complete the list.

WILLIAM A. POND & Co. issue a sonorous "Marche Funebre," by J. E. HANER; a song by LUIGI ARDITI, entitled "A Kiss for your Thought," and made familiar by Mrs. JENNY C. KEMPTON; an agreeable capricio designated as "Sounds from Fairyland," composed by Mr. ADDISON D. WYMAN, and the "Long Branch Scottisch," in which the popular air of "On the Beach" is happily introduced.

NATURALIZATION.

A Scheme for the Prevention of Fraud.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The developments of the election have again revived attention to the abuse of the privilege of naturalization repeated annually throughout the country. It will be a good thing if the audacity and villainy which have occurred shall excite the community and compel Congress judiciously to amend the law.

Wherein lies the evil of our present system? Not in according naturalization. That is right—indispensable. Not in the shortness of the residence required, nor, indeed, in any of the forms or other requisites. The mischief has arisen from the abuse of these forms—from the carelessness or work of officials, and the fraud of applicants and their friends. The remedy is, so to alter the law as to destroy temptation to fraud.

Let me suggest a plan: Let any foreigner have the privilege at any time to go before a United States Commissioner and take an oath of allegiance to the United States, while he at the same time renounces his allegiance to the Government under which he was born; let this oath be sent to the United States District Court to be filed and recorded; let the Clerk of that Court send the Commissioner for the party wishing citizenship, a copy of the oath under the seal of the Court. That there may be difficulty in forging it, let the certified copy be on paper like that provided for bank notes. Let this certified copy be given to the applicant; and then let it be enacted that at the expiration of five years from the date of this oath the party shall become a citizen, the production of the certified copy to be necessary proof whenever citizenship is exercised. This simple plan will at once do away with all temptation to fraud. What party will spend money to naturalize persons, when citizenship cannot commence for five years? The fraud we now witness will disappear, for there will be no temptation to commit it.

The only danger will be forgery. That cannot be wholly avoided. But the difficulty of committing it will be so great, the temptation to it so slight, that it must be very infrequent.

It is believed that if this suggestion be carefully reflected upon, it will be accepted as the best mode of meeting the wickedness and dangers of the present system. Foreigners will not object. It subjects them to less annoyance, difficulty and expense than now. Cheapen it as much as you please; it will do no hurt. Politicians will be the only opponents of the scheme.

C. P.

The Frauds Attempted on the Suffrage—Fraudulent Naturalization Papers.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not a question of serious import to the thoughtful, earnest portion of the American people whether or not the election franchise may not become a complete farce? Where is the remedy for the evils that have become so monstrous during the few weeks preceding the late election? I do not ask as a partisan, but as a citizen, who has ever had an unwavering faith in democratic institutions. Have we avoided all breakers to be finally wrecked upon this?

Look for one moment upon the appalling facts. It is proven, beyond controversion, that naturalization papers, genuine and perfect, have been bought and sold and offered for sale by thousands in the City of New-York at a nominal price. Does it not show at least that the State Courts are not competent to perform this duty? It clearly does.

Now, Sir, in what way is this fraudulent vote to be kept from the ballot-box at another election? Shall we be simply satisfied with a more careful provision for the future, or shall we remedy, as far as possible, the evils of the past? As a citizen of the United States, I ask protection for my vote. When our country was imperiled and called upon its sons for protection, cheerfully I gave up everything and went forth in its defence; and now I ask for its protection. Can Congress do less, when it shall assemble in December, than revoke all naturalization papers issued by State Courts in the year 1868, and compel naturalization in Courts of the United States? And how shall we remedy frauds generally? By punishing fraud? That does not remedy it. Do you imagine that if one thousand persons, proven clearly guilty, were punished to the full extent of the law for the offenses of the past month, there would be any fewer attempts at fraud at another election? No, Sir. The remedy is to remove the object by setting aside the results. If it can be proven that by an organized system, either by repeaters, or fraudulent papers, or by any other method, illegal votes were polled in any election district, then apply to the Supreme Court to set aside the entire vote of that district. Will not such a course, Mr. Editor, most effectually prevent fraud in the future?

D. M. W.

BISHOP RYAN.

Arrival and Reception of the New Roman Catholic Bishop in Buffalo—Torchlight Procession.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 7.

There was a grand demonstration in the city last evening, on the occasion of the reception of Right Rev. STEPHEN V. RYAN, the newly-appointed Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Buffalo. The various Catholic societies assembled promptly at the time appointed, and the procession must have numbered something like five thousand. As it marched along the route previously designated, with torches, transparencies, banners, and bands playing, the sight and sound were inspiring and impressive.

In the afternoon a special car was obtained and attached to the 2:30 train, upon which a large delegation proceeded as far as Batavia to meet the Bishop. This delegation consisted of representatives of the Catholic societies, with a number of the clergy, prominent among whom were Very Rev. Father GLEASON, Administrator of the Diocese; Rev. Fathers MOORE, MCEVOY, O'CONNOR, BEDE, COLGAN, CREEDEN, BAKER of Rochester, SORG, JOSEPH, NICHOLAS, DORTHALLER, BLETNER of the Jesuits, SHOWERS of the Redemptorists, MCNAB, HOPKINS, CAHILL, MCCONNELL and others—in all some fifty or more. The train arrived promptly at 8:30, and the Bishop was hailed with deafening shouts, the firing of cannon, &c.

The left of the procession halted in front of the depot for a time, awaiting the coming of the Bishop, for whom a carriage, drawn by eight beautiful gray horses, gaily caparisoned, was waiting. On account of the great rush, it was a long time before the Bishop and his escort were able to get out of the depot, by which time the procession, which had started some time before, was quite a distance ahead.

The procession moved up Exchange to Main, Main to Virginia, thence to Franklin, down Franklin to the Cathedral. Here a line was formed, and the Bishop, clad in his robes, entered the Cathedral, preceded up the aisle by the priesthood, while the choir sang the "Te Deum." After prayer at the altar, the Bishop seated himself in the chair, when Father GLEASON welcomed him as follows:

"RIGHT REV. BISHOP: On me devolves the pleasing duty of welcoming you to the Diocese of Buffalo. You are no stranger to us; we do not see your face for the first time; you have labored for and among us; have frequently preached in this church; have given missions in various parts of the diocese,—and with what happy results the pastors of these places can testify. You have had, also, beautified and greatly enlarged, through zealous priests of your congregation, the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, at Niagara Falls, thus giving to the diocese one of the finest literary and ecclesiastical institutions in the State. These facts, Right Rev. Bishop, make you an old and loved acquaintance. But there is one other circumstance which renders you still dearer to the clergy of Buffalo: which is, that you come to us the intimate friend of our late good Bishop; come from the same religious congregation; come after having filled the same high office of visitor in your order. He was once your superior; you are now his successor. To him are we, under Providence, indebted for the wonderful progress our holy religion has made in Western New-York. In October, 1847—the date of his consecration—he found the diocese with sixteen priests and about as many churches; but, under his wise and zealous administration, both priests and churches have wonderfully increased, so that, after an episcopate of eighteen years, he had to petition for a division of the diocese; and to-day his diocese has two Bishops and a numerous body of learned and energetic priests. Knowing what you have effected in your congregation, may we not reasonably hope for like results in the new and more exalted sphere to which you have been called by our Holy Father, PIUS IX.? You will find, I am certain, the priests of the diocese willing to aid you in every good work. The great majority of them have received their ordination from the hands of your saintly predecessor. The obedience which they have rendered to, and the affection which they had for him, will be most cheerfully transferred to you. In their name, then, Right Rev. Bishop, wishing you a long and prosperous episcopate, I bid you a hearty welcome to the Diocese of Buffalo, and to this, your Cathedral Church."

The Bishop replied briefly, saying that he could not be expected, under the circumstances, to make a long address. He appreciated the welcome which had been extended to him by the clergy and others, and referred in feeling terms to his predecessor, the late Bishop TIMON. He concluded by expressing the hope that he might be enabled successfully and acceptably to discharge the duties to which he had been called.

Bishop RYAN was born in Canada in 1826, and is consequently 42 years of age. He is a ripe scholar, and speaks the Italian, French, Spanish and German languages—in addition to the English—fluently. He is of medium height, of dark complexion, and of decidedly prepossessing appearance.

James Jeter Phillips, the Wife Murderer.

From the Richmond Journal, Nov. 5.

It is said that when the news of his fate was conveyed to this doomed man yesterday by one of his counsel, Mr. THOMAS, his nonchalance, self-possession, studied air of indifference, calmness and carelessness, deserted him, and throwing himself into a chair he buried his face in his hands and sobbed like a child. The pent-up agonies of his guilty conscience broke forth as he realized the terrors of his position, and remorse for his crime wrung his restless soul. The scene between himself and Mr. THOMAS was very affecting. The reporter of the *Dispatch* thus describes the visit of a minister to the prisoner:

"At about 4 o'clock Rev. Dr. J. B. TAYLOR, Baptist minister, who had in days past known the youthful culprit and his father before him, applied to be admitted to the cell. Sheriff EGGLESTON, opening the door, found the prisoner still pacing the stony floor, and crying still as if his heart would break. In reply to the question whether he was in a state of mind to receive spiritual advice, he said "Certainly." At first he did not recognize the venerable divine who entered his cell, but afterward said he remembered him well, and thanked him for coming to him in his hour of trial. The Doctor then sat down by his side, and, as to a dying man, told him in simple, unaffected words the story of man's sin, and the plan of salvation by faith in Jesus Christ. Frequently the trembling auditor broke out in fresh sobs, and seemed particularly affected when the minister said he desired to speak to him as to his own son, but must address him as a man guilty of many sins—of one great crime. When asked if he knew how alone he would be saved he responded, after a moment's hesitation, "By repentance toward God, and faith in Jesus Christ." Then the minister asked if he might pray with him, and, receiving a nod of assent, the prisoner, his jailor and the minister of the Gospel all knelt, and an earnest prayer ascended to God, the words hardly audible for the groans of the culprit. After a few more words they separated, and PHILLIPS resumed his walk, not having tasted food or drink since early morning.

"At the request of W. W. CRUMP, JOHNSON & GUIGON, his counsel, THOMAS R. BOWDEN, Attorney-General, and J. B. YOUNG, Commonwealth's Attorney, the Governor has granted a respite to PHILLIPS until Dec. 18, 1868, in order that the accused may make preparations for death. Then the foul wrongs of MARY EMILY PHILLIPS will be avenged, and her cruel and misguided husband, who, instead of protecting, cherishing and defending, foully and brutally murdered her, will be expiated, and the curtain will drop on the last act of the Drinker Farm Tragedy."

Accident on the Erie Railway near Port Jervis.

An accident occurred to the emigrant and way passenger train, yesterday morning, at Buck Rock, near Port Jervis. The train broke in two on a descending grade, and the engineer slacking up, the rear portion of the train collided with the forward cars, throwing four express cars off the track and doing considerable damage. Fortunately no passengers were injured, although they were considerably frightened. Trains were detained several hours by the accident.

SING SING PRISON.

Interesting Annual Report of the Chaplain—The Work of Reform in the Prison—Pressing Needs for the Public Attention.

The Chaplain of the State Prison at Sing Sing, Rev. J. BYINGTON SMITH, has recently published his report for the past year, and the following condensation of the same will doubtless be read with interest. Mr. SMITH says:

"Our chapel and hospital, enlarged and improved, become better suited than formerly to their appropriate design, as they are made more pleasant and attractive. There is now secured much better ventilation, and purity of atmosphere has more to do than most people suppose with purity of morals. Low diet and ill-ventilated apartments go far toward nullifying efforts for the benefit of either body or soul. When the law is enacted, as it will probably some time be, that no more than four or five hundred persons shall be consigned to one person or one corps of officers, then will the way be opened for throwing two cells into one throughout the entire prison, in which case they will be enlarged to a somewhat suitable size, and another step toward improvement and reform will have been made. My official duties, both in the male and female prison, have been performed in about the same routine, and after about the same manner as in former years. I have found the inmates of both prisons favorably disposed in every instance to receive advice or instruction, and in the chapel services they have been orderly and attentive. The gospel has been plainly, and, I trust, faithfully preached, and from the apparently deep interest manifested by the large numbers who have listened to it, I have reason to hope for good results. We have been favored, especially in the male prison, the past year, through crime and misfortune, with some of the best musical talent, giving us a prison choir surpassed by few choirs in either city or country, which has contributed much to the general interest of our public services. Our prayer meetings, except when interrupted by the chapel repairs, have fully sustained their former interest and promise. The record of not a few who have left the prison is furnishing increasing evidence of the good resulting from such meetings. Much has been said in disparity of prison reformation, but in reality reformatory measures have never fairly been on trial here. The chaplain, after overseeing the entire correspondence of from 1,200 to 1,500 convicts, having charge of the library where three-fourths of all the convicts regularly draw books, and attending to innumerable wants and woes of convicts, and inquiries and anxieties of their friends in their behalf, has not a superabundance of time left to devote to their moral improvement. Besides all this there is a great want of moral appliances. Religious books are introduced in their proportion into the general library, but the State appropriation for this object has never been adequate to our needs, and last year was entirely ignored by the Legislature. Religious tracts, and religious papers like the *American Messenger* and *Good News*, are read with avidity, and yet there has never been more than a partial supply, and that only as it has been furnished at my own expense, or by solicitations through the Press or otherwise to individuals and societies. We are thus indebted to the American Tract Society, the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, and to several benevolently disposed persons, for donations, and recently a friend has arranged to supply us with 2,500 pages of tracts per month for a year, or one-half enough four-page tracts to place one in each cell every month in the year. In the male prison we have only one Bible to every five convicts, or 270 Bibles in the entire prison. The Bible Societies make no donations to State institutions, and an ineffectual effort was made last Winter to secure an appropriation from the Legislature to place a Bible and a Hymn Book in every cell. This matter should be successfully urged before the next Legislature, and it be no longer said in this Christian land that the State of New-York refuses the Bible and its accessory in worship, a Book of Praise, to its prison inmates.

"Money has been regarded so much above morals, that work with contractors and the State must take the precedence of worship to the exclusion of those who would be glad to spend one hour of the week in the prayer-meeting, or for moral or religious improvement. Considering the want of so many needful moral appliances, the great wonder is that so much is effected as there seems to be, rendering it satisfactory to my mind, that when reformation comes to be considered one of the objects to be secured, and not punishment alone, and means are adapted to secure such an object, our prisons, if they turn not over to the State as such money, will give back to society better men. One grand object to be aimed at in securing the reformation of men, is to enlist their attention and ally their minds to something which will exalt and ennoble them. Too much attention cannot be given in imparting to them useful knowledge. The teachers' report shows encouraging results, and yet the manner of receiving and imparting instruction well illustrates the old ideas of "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." The teacher stands at the prisoner's cell, outside the grated door, and infuses knowledge through the grates to one person at a time; thus partially effecting in the course of two or three weeks what might be effected in a single hour in a school-room where all those desiring instruction might be taught, according to their grade, in one class, instead of as now in a class of one. If, furthermore, once in a week or two weeks, or even twice a week, arrangements could be made to close work an hour earlier than usual and spend that hour in the chapel, and there have a lecture on some literary or scientific subject, on commerce, trade, or some other general and practical subject, the effect, it seems to me, must be permanently salutary. It would give the mind something to feed upon, and perhaps enlist it for a career of usefulness. It would at least take the mind out of the old channels, and that is a great point gained. Those 1,250 prisoners, at one hour each, would make 1,250 hours, or 125 days of ten hours each, a loss which, it would be said, the State could not afford. Rather, however, make the reckoning in this wise; this one hour's loss would be equivalent at the most to ten cents each for every prisoner, and not many of them but might be benefited that amount in an hour by such a course of lectures as proposed; and not only this, but my judgment is that with this arrangement they could accomplish an equal amount of work and do it with a better heart and more of a will for this relief to the usual monotony and tedious round of daily service. The officers of the prison have aided me in every way desired, and especially have I received kindly consideration from the principal keeper, physician, matron of the female prison and the warden, the officers into relationship with whom I am more immediately brought, who have extended to me at all times their coöperation and support, as has also, in large measure, the honorable Board of State Prison Inspectors."

Arrest of a Druggist's Clerk, Charged with Robbing his Employer.

For some time past a druggist on Greenwich-street, by the name of DIBLER, has suspected that his clerk, ANDREW MCCLANEN, has been in the habit of appropriating both goods and money from his establishment, much to the injury of his business and the no small reduction of his annual profits. But he had only suspicion, and no facts of importance to base them upon. Lately this system of peculation had become so evident that Mr. DIBLER called in the services of Messrs. WARREN, WHIPPLE, TURNER & Co.'s Detective Police Agency, located at No. 68 Broadway, to, if possible, ascertain the extent of the robbery, and who might be the thief. Yesterday two of their shrewd detectives were put upon the trail of Mr. MCCLANEN, and given orders to "shadow" him from the time he opened the place of business to the hour when he left it. Indeed, MCCLANEN had for several days been partially in their charge. During yesterday forenoon several other detectives were sent to the drug-store and made purchases of such various articles as they most needed, in all cases paying cash for the same. MCCLANEN, unsuspicious of the character of his customers, pursued his usual course and continued his drain upon the resources of his employer.

Last evening the clerk was followed by the detectives to the Jersey City Ferry, and his actions, after leaving the store on Greenwich-street, were of such a suspicious nature that it was thought best to take him in custody at once, and not allow him his usual Sabbath visit to Jersey. Consequently Mr. MCCLANEN was confronted and escorted back to the store, where he was charged with his guilt. A vigorous search of his person revealed some of the money known to have been paid to him during the day, and which bore Mr. DIBLER's private mark, with a miscellaneous assortment of fancy and useful articles, which he acknowledged he had purloined. MCCLANEN was conveyed to the Twenty-seventh Police Precinct, and placed under the guardianship of Capt. STEERS, a charge of larceny having been preferred by his late employer. The prisoner will be arraigned at the Tombs this morning, when he will probably plead guilty and receive his reward.

The amount of the defalcation which it is alleged MCCLANEN has perpetrated cannot be definitely ascertained until the druggist makes a careful invoice of his remaining stock, but it is not improbable to believe that it may reach as high as from $1,110 to $1,200. The prisoner, from a salary of less than $60 per month, had managed to raise quite a sum of money, part of which he had secured in a savings bank. He is said to have had no other resources. He was also just on the eve of his departure for Europe, where he proposed to enter into business for himself and take unto himself a wife in the person of a young lady of very respectable connections, whose acquaintance he had made several years ago. Now, by his own foolish act, the whole career of his life is changed.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

THE SUB-TREASURY BOND ROBBERY.

The presiding Magistrate yesterday rendered his decision in the case of JOHN SPICER, arrested some weeks ago on a charge of complicity in the robbery of $45,000 worth of Mexican War Loan Bonds in July last. Justice HOGAN stated that, after a careful revision of the evidence taken in the case, he had determined to commit the prisoner for trial, and fixed the bail at $20,000. As SPICER could not furnish the necessary security, he was remanded to a cell.

TILL THIEF.

ANN RYAN was arraigned before the Magistrate on a charge of stealing the sum of $35 from the stand of JAMES L. MARTIN, in Washington Market. As the money was found in ANN's possession, she was fully committed.

LARCENY OF FLOUR.

CHARLES HOWELL was arrested on the complaint of JOHN W. BROWN, of No. 144 West-street, who accuses him of stealing a barrel of flour, valued at $16. It appears that the prisoner employed a cartman to convey the flour from BROWN's store to a house in Broome-street, where it was afterward discovered. The prisoner was held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED RAPE.

REBECCA JOHNSON, colored, of No. 1 Lawrence-street, appeared in Court yesterday and made oath that she had been induced to accompany CHARLES THOMPSON, of No. 183 Wooster-street, aged 23, and a waiter, to the policy shop No. 119¼ Greene-street, for the purpose of partaking of an oyster supper. She there found FRANK FISHER, of No. 119¼ Greene-street, aged 18, and a bootblack; FREDERICK RIDER, of No. 12 Cornelia-street, aged 18, and also a bootblack, together with two other and unknown men. Soon after entering the place REBECCA was thrown on the floor, and her person violated by each of the five ruffians, her struggles and cries for help being rendered unavailing by their united efforts and strength. Officer SMITH, of the Eighth Precinct, testified that at an early hour yesterday morning he heard a cry of "Police!" in Greene-street, and on reaching No. 119¼ he found the complainant there, her dress in a disordered state, and in seeming trouble. At her suggestion he had arrested THOMPSON, RIDER and FISHER, though the other two men mentioned by her had contrived to make their escape. On this statement of facts the three prisoners were held for trial without bail.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

PHILIP HAMWELBERGER is a salesman in the employ of MAX LAMENSTEIN, a dealer and manufacturer of cigars at No. 224 Third-street. He sold 10,000 cigars to Messrs. BERNARD & FRANK, of No. 192 Pearl-street, for the sum of $180, which amount he kept concealed from his employer and appropriated to his own use. The fact being discovered, PHILIP was arrested by Officer MCKEEVER, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and on his being arraigned yesterday he was held to answer at the General Sessions.

PICKING POCKETS IN A CHURCH.

ELIZABETH SPENGLER, of No. 521 East Fifth-street, was yesterday morning attending divine worship in the German Roman Catholic Church in Third-street, and there felt a strange hand fumbling at her dress pocket. She turned round and discovered that the intrusive hand belonged to SARAH WILLIAMS, who was endeavoring to obtain possession of her pocket-book, containing 75 cents. Officer BRIGGS, of the Seventeenth Ward, arrested the sinful SARAH, and the Magistrate held her for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.—CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., will deliver the first of a series of public temperance lectures, to be given under the auspices of Onward Lodge of Good Templars, at the Tannery, Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, this (Monday) evening. Addresses are also expected from JOHN N. STEARNS, P. M. W. P. Sons of Temperance; Rev. STEPHEN D. BROWN, Pastor of Eighty-sixth-street M. E. Church, and Rev. J. HENRY BRODT, Pastor of Park Presbyterian Church, all of whom are members of the Order. Should the weather prove stormy, arrangements have been made to hold the meeting in the Methodist Church, a few doors west of the Tannery.... A similar meeting will be held this evening in Utah Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, under the direction of St. Andrew's Division, Sons of Temperance. Rev. THOMAS E. SOUPER, late of St. Louis; Mr. LORD, of Newark, N. J., and others, will deliver addresses.... Mr. GEORGE W. BUNGAY will deliver a lecture before the Standard Lodge No. 466, I. O. G. T., at their Hall, No. 270 Grand-street, corner Forsyth, on Wednesday evening next. The Americus Glee Club will also sing some of their choicest melodies. All are welcome.

STREET ROWS.—JOHN R. NOCKE, of No. 42 Mulberry-street, and a German, became involved in an altercation, while intoxicated, with some unknown men on the corner of Hester and Norfolk streets, when he was thrown down and had a leg fractured. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.... JOHN FORD, of No. 144 Bleecker-street, was seriously injured by being beaten during a quarrel with a crowd of unknown persons in front of No. 335 Bowery. He was taken home by the Police.... At an early hour yesterday morning, GEO. CORNELIUS and JOHN BAILEY, both colored, quarreled at No. 520 Broome-street, when BAILEY stabbed his opponent in the left breast with a dirk knife, causing a dangerous, though not necessarily fatal, wound. The wounded man was taken home to No. 97 Laurens-street, but his assailant escaped arrest, as did all the others.

CORONERS' CASES.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN, on board the schooner *Ida L. Howell* of Portland, Me., over the remains of FRANK PINKHAM, one of the crew. The schooner was about to sail on Saturday for Elizabethport, N. J., from the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, when the deceased went aloft to unfurl a sail. While thus engaged he was seized with an attack of vertigo and fell to the deck, when he was found to be quite dead. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered, as there were no marks of external injury apparent.... Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 4 Madison-place, over the body of ELLEN MURPHY, aged 1 month, who was suffocated by being overlaid by her mother who was intoxicated. The Coroner reprimanded the mother, but did not commit her.

THE WEATHER.—The Central Park meteorological record reports the maximum range of the thermometer, during the past week, at 59° at 7 A. M. of the 1st inst., and the minimum at 32° at 6 A. M. of the 3d. It rained on the 1st, 2d and 5th—duration thirty-three hours, depth of fall, 2.47 inches. There was a slight snow-fall on the 2d, and ice formed on the morning of the 3d to the depth of three-quarters of an inch.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

APPEAL—JURISDICTION—SECURITY—FORM AND SUFFICIENCY OF APPROVAL.

C. S. Silver, Administrator, &c., vs. *Lodd & Knott.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon. Mr. Chief Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court: This cause comes before us on a motion to dismiss the writ of error. The record shows a suit in equity to quiet title to a certain tract of land which belonged to the complainant's intestate, against the alleged inequitable claims of the defendants. The complainant claimed title under a settlement certificate issued under the act of Congress of Sept. 27, 1850, relating to donations to settlers upon the public lands, and the decision of the Court was against the title claimed under the authority of that act. There is no doubt, therefore, that the complainant was entitled to his suit of error to bring the judgment of the State Court under the review of this Court. Another ground of dismissal more relied upon was, that the bond for prosecution was not taken as required by law. It appears from the record that the writ of error was duly issued; that a bond for prosecution of the writ was executed; that the sureties made oath to their sufficiency by E. D. Shattuck, Chief Justice of Oregon; that the citation in error was signed by the same Judge; and that all these things were done on the same day, namely, the 8th of October, 1866. The law requires that the judge signing the citation shall take good and sufficient security. This, doubtless, is equivalent to a provision that the Judge shall approve the bond. But no particular form of approval is required. Approval may be inferred from the facts of the transaction. And we think it a fair, and, indeed, almost necessary inference, from the fact of the sureties being sworn to their sufficiency by the Judge who signed the citation, that the security was taken by him as required by law. The motion to dismiss must therefore be denied.

Mr. Justice CLIFFORD—I dissent from the views expressed by the Court in the second ground assumed in favor of dismissing the writ of error.

DISMISSAL—REINSTATEMENT AT NEXT TERM—CITATION—DIMINUTION—CERTIORARI.

Jose M. Oloiso vs. *The United States.*—Appeal from the District Court for the Northern District of California.

Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court. This is a motion to reinstate a case on the docket that was dismissed at the last term. The case is reported in 5 Wall, 824. The decree was rendered in the United States District Court for California, in favor of the United States, on the 8th of September, 1863, and an appeal taken on the 23d of February, 1864, returnable at the next term of the Court, and the record brought up to this Court and filed on the 11th November, 1864, which was in time. At the December term, 1866, the cause was dismissed for want of a citation. The counsel for the appellant has produced evidence to show that a citation was, in fact, signed by the Judge at the time of the allowance of the appeal, and only served on the District-Attorney representing the United States on the same day, and afterward filed in the Clerk's office. In July, 1866, the building in which the Clerk's office was kept was partially destroyed by fire, which occasioned great confusion and some loss of the records, and which has embarrassed and delayed the appellant in procuring the evidence of the above facts, and in connection with the distance from the place where this Court is held, sufficiently accounts for not making the motion at the last term. As the omission to return the citation appears to have arisen from the neglect of the Clerk, if it had been shown that it remained in the office, a *certiorari* would have been sent down on a prayer of diminution; but as it has been satisfactorily proved to have been lost or destroyed, it is not a case for a *certiorari*. The Palmira (12 Wh., p. 9) is no authority for granting the relief sought at the succeeding term of the Court in a case like the present. In that case, when the cause was called at the February Term, 1826, upon an inspection of the record, it did not appear from the transcript that there had been a final decree rendered in the Court below, and for this reason the appeal was dismissed. At the next term, it having been shown that the omission was the error of the Clerk in making out the transcript, the cause was reinstated on the docket. Mr. Justice STORY says: "The reinstatement of the cause was founded, in the opinion of the Court, upon the plain principles of justice, and is according to the known practice of other judicial tribunals in like cases." (P. 10.) Motion to reinstate the case on the docket granted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

JURISDICTION — TOWAGE CONTRACT — NEGLIGENCE.

Isaac G. Parker et al. vs. The Steamboat Brooklyn, Her Engine, &c.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a libel filed to recover damages for the loss of about 6,000 bushels of oats and about 1,500 bushels of rye, shipped by the libelants, as owners thereof, on the 6th of May, 1863, at Fort Miller Bridge, Saratoga County, N. Y., on board of the canal-boat *Ann Maria Nichols*, to be transported, by the way of the Champlain Canal and the Hudson River, to the City of New-York. The canal-boat arrived at West Troy and entered the river, and was there taken in tow by the steamboat *Brooklyn*, to be towed to New-York. The libel alleges that, on the 14th of May, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the *Brooklyn*, having the canal-boat, with her cargo, in tow, carelessly ran the canal-boat against Pier No. 2, in the North River, causing the canal-boat to fill and to sink to the bottom with her cargo; that the loss to the libelants, which is stated at $5,000, was caused by the carelessness and negligence of those navigating the *Brooklyn*, in carelessly towing the canal-boat against and causing her to come into collision with the said pier, when there was room enough to have passed without striking; and that the canal-boat could have done nothing to prevent the collision, as she was fast to and under the control of the *Brooklyn*. The libel does not aver any contract of towage by the *Brooklyn*, or any breach of any such contract by her, but merely that the canal-boat, after her arrival at Troy, was taken in tow by the *Brooklyn* for the purpose of being towed from Troy to New-York, and that the loss happened by the alleged carelessness and negligence above referred to. The defence set up in the answer is, in substance, that the *Brooklyn* engaged to tow the canal-boat only to off the foot of North Moore-street, New-York, which was above the place of collision; that when the *Brooklyn* reached New-York the wind was northeast and the tide strong ebb; that a large fleet of wind-bound vessels was lying at anchor in the North River, extending well over to the Jersey shore, leaving a channel open along the docks for the passage of boats and tows; that near North Moore-street the *Brooklyn*, with her tow, ran in as close as it was prudent to go, and blew her whistle for the canal-boat to drop off; the canal boat did not drop off; that there being no opening through which the *Brooklyn* could safely take her tow out into the river, she kept on down the channel before spoken of; that when she was off Pier No. 4 North River, two vessels came suddenly into anchor in the channel ahead of her, and substantially closed it up, compelling her to stop her headway; and that the ebb tide then sagged the boats in tow toward the pier, and the canal-boat struck it. 1. An exception is taken to the jurisdiction of the Court by the answer, and is urged on the ground that the towing being done under a contract to tow the canal-boat from one place within the State of New-York to another place in the same State, this Court has no jurisdiction to award the damages claimed in this suit. It is contended that in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in Allen *vs.* Newberry, (21 How., 244,) to the effect that a District Court has no jurisdiction over a contract of affreightment of goods between two ports in the same State, and of the decision of the same Court in Maguire *vs.* Card, (*Id.*, 248,) to the effect that a District Court has no jurisdiction over a contract for supplies furnished to a vessel engaged in the business of navigation and trade between ports exclusively within the same State, this Court has no jurisdiction to award damages in this suit for the loss sustained by the libelants. It is true that this Court did, in the case of Poag *vs.* The *McDonald*, (April, 1859,) dismiss the libel for want of jurisdiction, on a state of facts precisely like that in the present case, the decision being founded on the supposed effect of the decisions in Allen *vs.* Newberry and Maguire *vs.* Card. It is also true that Mr. Justice Nelson, in the Circuit Court, on an appeal taken in Poag *vs.* The *McDonald*, (August, 1860,) sustained the dismissal of the libel for want of jurisdiction, on the view that even though the suit were to be regarded as founded in tort, for negligence and carelessness, the District Court had no jurisdiction of it, because both of the vessels were at the time of the commission of the tort engaged solely in the internal commerce of the State. But this view has, since that time, been departed from in practice, both by this Court and by the Circuit Court. In Langley *vs.* The *Syracuse*, (March, 1867,) which was a suit brought in this Court by the owner of a canal-boat towed from Albany to New-York against the steamboat which towed her, to recover the damages occasioned through the wrongful and tortious act of the steamboat by the sinking of the canal-boat while in tow of her, the same Judge (Judge Betts) made a decree in favor of the libelant, who had dismissed the libel in Poag *vs.* The *McDonald*, and that decree was affirmed by Mr. Justice Nelson in the Circuit Court as recently as in November, 1867. Such, I understand, to be the settled law and practice of this Court and of the Circuit Court in cases of like character, and I know that Mr. Justice Nelson does not adhere to the views expressed by him in his opinion delivered in the case of Poag *vs.* The *McDonald*, so far as they apply to the question of jurisdiction involved in that case. The question now raised was, in my judgment, disposed of by the decision of the Supreme Court at the December term, 1861, in the case of the propeller *Commerce*, (1 Black, 574.) That decision affirms that the Admiralty has jurisdiction of torts committed on the navigable waters of the Atlantic coast which empty into the sea, including among them the navigable waters of the Hudson River, and that in a case of tort nothing more is necessary to sustain the jurisdiction of the Admiralty than to show that the tort was committed on such navigable waters. The only point for discussion, therefore, is whether the present case is one of tort. Now, the fact that the steamboat was at the time of the loss engaged in towing the canal-boat under a contract of towage, either express or implied, does not make the negligent and careless navigation of the steamboat in performing such towage any the less a tort toward the canal-boat or her cargo, if injured thereby, than it would have been toward a third and stranger vessel, which should have been injured thereby. Nor does the fact that such negligent navigation may be a breach of the contract of towage, make it any the less a tort toward the canal-boat or her cargo, if injured thereby. This view is sustainable entirely aside from any of the doctrines upon which the cases in regard to pure contracts are placed. In cases of contracts of affreightment and contracts for supplies, the obligation of the delinquent rests wholly upon the contract and arises wholly out of it. In the present case, the obligation of the steamboat not to commit a tort against the canal-boat, did not arise out of the contract of towage any more than the obligation of a third vessel meeting the canal-boat on her trip, not to collide with her, arose out of such contract, or out of any contract. The obligation of the steamboat not to commit such tort arose out of the principle applicable in all cases of tort—*sic utere tuo ut non alienum laedas*. Her duty did not result from the consideration paid, or to be paid, for the towage. It was imposed by the law, and would have existed even though her service had been gratuitous. If the libelant's property was lawfully where it was, the steamboat owed a duty toward it independent of any contract of towage, and is liable for a collision and the consequent damage to such property caused by negligent navigation amounting to a breach of such duty. The duty was of the same character as that imposed by the law upon a third and stranger vessel. (Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company *vs.* Derby, 14 How., 468, 485, 486.) The present action, therefore, both on the libel and in fact, is one of tort, founded on negligence, and this Court has jurisdiction of it. 2. It is urged on the part of the claimant that the contract of towage ended at North Moore-street, and that as the canal-boat did not drop off there, but continued to adhere to the steamboat, the steamboat is only liable for willful default and negligence, which has not been shown. This view cannot be maintained. If the steamboat chose to go on with the canal-boat attached after leaving North Moore-street, and after the canal-boat had refused, notwithstanding signals from the steamboat, to drop off, both vessels must be regarded as assenting to the further towing of the canal-boat by the steamboat, and, the canal boat being lawfully where she was, the steamboat was under as much obligation afterward as before not to be guilty of negligent and careless navigation as respected the canal-boat. 3. This canal-boat was one of ten boats in tow, one being on each side of the steamboat, and four in each of two tiers behind, drawn by hawsers. This canal-boat was the extreme outside boat to the left, coming down the river, in the rear tier. I cannot resist the conclusion, on the evidence, that in view of the crowded condition of the river along the piers, it being full of vessels at anchor, leaving only a comparatively narrow channel as far down as the Battery between the line of anchored vessels and the piers, and of the fact that there was no opening in such line of vessels through which the steamboat could safely pass with her tow to the open river beyond, (a fact averred in the answer,) and of the state of the tide, it being strong ebb and setting in upon the piers in the vicinity of the place of collision, and of the fact that the steamboat, from a sufficient distance above to have allowed her, before reaching the thickest part of the line of vessels, to pass out safely with her tow into the wide and open stream beyond, could have seen, with proper vigilance, the condition of things in the con ined channel into which she was entering, and of he fact that there was no necessity for her entering uch channel, she was guilty of negligence in putting erself and this canal-boat in a position where a ollision of the kind which happened was sure to ccur if any obstruction suddenly presented itself. he sudden coming around the Battery from the ast River, and anchoring of the two vessels, was circumstance that ought to have been anticipated y the steamboat as likely to occur with the wind d tide as they were. Her negligence consisted in tting herself and her tow into such a cramped sition so near to the piers in such a tide. There was no negligence on the part of the canalat contributing to the accident. Her movements re wholly under the control of the steamboat. ere must be a decree for the libelants, with a erence to ascertain the damages sustained by m.

enry J. Scudder and John W. C. Leveridge for libelants; Welcome R. Beebe and Charles M. Da s for the claimant.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

by Barnard, P. J.; Cardozo and Ingraham, J. J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

n-enumerated motions, preferred causes and enu ted motions.

anran vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
ilbank vs. Milbank et al.

Nos.
3—Jackson vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.
4—Stevens vs. Clark.
5—Huff vs. McGurk.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of calendar at 12 M. Reserved Cases.

Nos.
6—Pattison vs. Hunt.
9—Thompson vs. Fargo.
17—Coggswell vs. N. Y. Iron and Silver Mining Co.
66—Tait, Jr., vs. Harris.
91½—Partridge vs. Baker.
92—Weiss vs. Miller.
93—Bloom vs. Bloom.
111—People, &c., vs. Sailors' Snug Harbor.
121—In re. Commissioners of Quarantine.
123—Macauly vs. Oglesby.
125½—Walroth vs. Wallace.
128—Williams vs. Tilden.

Nos.
133—Mollenhauer vs. Griswold et al.
142—Hackley vs. Merritt et al.
150—Duryea vs. Taylor.
154—Rothschild vs. Abrahams.
171—Union Oil Co. vs. Lewis.
172—Bissell et al., vs. Miller.
174—Bentz vs. Bentz.
176—Burritt, J. et al. vs. Howell et al.
183½—Breck vs. Smith et al.
194—Potts vs. Norfolk & Petersburg R.R. Co.

Call No. 200—Fredericks vs. O'Niel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
417—McCormick vs. Sarson.
315—Toledo, Logansport & Northern Indiana Railroad Company vs. Hawks.
267—Reilly vs. Banks.
275—Tallman vs. Murray.
317—Solomon vs. Central Park, North & East River Railroad Co.
329—Barril vs. Allerton et al.
339—Alburtis vs. Allerton et al.
17—Wardrop vs. Corlies.

Nos.
517—O'Connell vs. Lane.
229—Gast vs. Nathan.
389—Ulman vs. Jacobs et al.
351—Sheridan vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
355—McCormick et al. vs. Lees.
357—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company.
363—Hodgskin vs. Leveridge.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
474—Ryan vs. McDonald.
482—Cole vs. Mappin.
456—Seely vs. Fulton.
138—Alexander vs. Schiek.
232—Fowler vs. Burnham.
238—Hagan vs. Aaron et al.
252—De Yong vs. Sparks et al.
274—Voorhies, Jr., vs. Brigham.
310—Cranston vs. Mowry.

Nos.
316—Tierney vs. C. P. N. and E. R. R. R. Co.
340—Gregory, &c., vs. Rosch et al.
344—Murphy vs. Lester.
350—Auferman vs. At. and Pac. R. R. Co.
352—Briggs vs. Nat. Bk. of Richmond, Va.
356—Bd. of Commrs. of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1194—McCabe vs. Johnson.
673—Leggett vs. Giles.
902—Wallington vs. Kirkland et al.
1164—Heller vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.
1310—Shea vs. Eighth-av. R. R. Co.
1321—Byrnes vs. Lloyd.
1332—Hahn, Admin'tr, vs. Curtis.

Nos.
1323—Frelison vs. Brander, Jr.
1324—Christallo vs. Keating.
1326—Ponsot vs. Koch.
1327—Grader vs. Reisler.
1328—Croseley vs. Powers.
1329—Williams vs. Skinner.
1330—Orary vs. Day et al.
1331—Bird vs. Collier.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
824—Brown vs. Elliott.
37—Konig vs. Seiger.
1101—Mooney vs. O'Donnell.
557—Upton vs. Bedlow.
431—Kane vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1575—Stuyvesant vs. Stuyvesant.
730—Brison vs. Pac. Mut. Ins. Co.
1059—Smith vs. Devoe.

Nos.
973—Riker et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1014—Hobart vs. Lockwood, &c.
1015—Hobart vs. Lockwood, &c.
1275—Burthman vs. Goodman.
1271—Metzler vs. N. J. R. R. & S. Co.
1375—Turner vs. Taylor.
1332—Wolf vs. Tracey.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
306—Mooney vs. Garland.
557—Readel vs. Henry.
461—Doughty vs. Frear.
— —Thomas vs. McInnis.
511—Martineau vs. Levy.
613—Raby vs. Hayes.
575—Merzeau vs. Tregan.
659—Webster Manuf'g Co. vs. Peters.
451—Place vs. Payne.
669—Schomortz vs. Volkert.
— —Parmelee vs. Carr.
626—Claflin vs. Goetz.
648—Rother vs. Hintz.
583—Spenni vs. Behan.
— —Hammel vs. Evans.
593—Smith vs. McCabe.

Nos.
506—Wilson vs. Morgan.
536—Bishop vs. Lee.
— —Shields vs. Bass.
— —Bowers vs. Barnum.
559—Schmidt vs. Gatn.
679—Solomon vs. Schafer.
681—Dejong vs. Knapp.
685—Rorder vs. Jordan.
686—Vaeley vs. Cartan.
687—Schnetler vs. Peters.
— —Levy vs. Smith's Railroad Air Light Co.
684—Larkin vs. Lowenstein.
691—Bird vs. Matthews.
692—Ferguson vs. Anderson.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 7, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112½
40,000	5-20 C., '62	107⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	
2,000	do	106⅝
10,000	do	106⅝
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	106⅝
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112½
10,000	do ... s3	112⅝
45,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	109⅛
90,000	do	109⅜
5,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	103
100,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	104⅛
70,000	5-20, C., '67	109⅜
50,000	do ... c	109
72,000	do ... c	109¼
100,000	do ... b20	110
4,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '68	109⅜
7,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B'y Loan, R.	109
15,000	do	109⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	69⅛
55,000	do	69½
20,000	do	69⅞
16,000	do ... bet. call	70
53,000	do	69
40,000	do	68⅞
20,000	do ... 2d call	69⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s. ex c.	70
20,000	Va. St. 6s, new.	56
12,000	N. Car. State 6s.	65½
3,000	do	66
10,000	do	66⅛
11,000	N. Car. 6s. new.	66
10,000	do ... bet. call	65⅞
5,000	Missouri St. 6s.	89
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	99
1,000	Ill. Cent. B.	114
5,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds	92
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th	77
7,000	M. & S. P. 8s, 1st	101
25	Am. Ex. Bk.	112½
5	Corn Ex. Bank	134½
105	Fourth Nat. Bank.	105
20	Bank of Commerce	124
30	do	123⅞
110	Del. & Hud. Can.	128
6	do	127
200	Cum. C. Pf.	34
200	do	34⅛
100	do	34⅞
500	West. U. T.	35⅛
400	do	35⅞
300	Quick. M. Co.	21⅛
400	P. M. St. Co.	117½
100	do ... b15	118⅛
29	do	118⅜
25	do ... bet. call	118½
100	Adams Ex.	46⅞
100	do ... 2d call	46⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26⅛
100	do	26⅛
50	Mer. U. Ex. bet. call	21⅛
00	do ... 2d call	21
515	American Ex.	42⅛
20	do	43
400	Erie	40
100	do ... b53	42

100	N. Y. Cen. ... c	120⅜
2350	do	121
600	do	121⅛
100	do ... b30	122⅞
59	do	122
200	do ... b30	123
500	do	121⅛
100	do .. b. call. b30	123⅜
28	N. Y. & N. H.	143
200	Reading	95⅜
600	do	96
600	do ... b5	96⅛
200	do	96⅞
100	Mich. So. & N. I. b10	84
10	do	84
100	do	83
200	do ... c	82⅞
50	Ill. Cen.	142
100	do ... c	143
100	Cleve. & Pitts.	85⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. ... c	81½
100	do	81⅝
50	do	81
300	Clev. & Tol.	99
400	do ... c	98⅞
400	do ... c	99
10	C. C. Cin. & I.	78
1200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅛
300	do ... b5	84
100	do ... b10	84
200	do ... b3	84
700	do ... b5	84⅛
200	do ... b20	85½
300	do	83⅞
100	do	83⅞
75	do	84
10	Lake Shore	98
200	Chi. & R. I.	103⅞
1000	do	104
400	do ... c	103⅞
22	do	105
800	do ... b5	104⅛
400	Mil. & St. P.	68
100	do	68⅛
200	do ... s3	68⅛
100	do	69
1500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80
100	do ... b30	82
100	do	79⅞
300	do	79½
200	do	79⅛
200	do	79
20	do	81
10	Del., L. & W.	130
100	T., W. & W.	57⅛
300	do	56⅞
10	do	60
700	P., Ft. W. & C.	108
200	do	108⅛
75	do	108⅛
55	do	108⅞
15	N. J. R. R.	134
100	N. J. Cen.	119
10	do	119⅛
300	Chi. & Alton	140
50	do	140⅛
100	do	139⅞
600	Ohio & Miss	29⅛
200	do	29⅛
500	do ... b10	29⅞

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$34,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	104⅞
35,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	107⅞
35,000	5-20, C., '64	106⅛
100,000	5-20, C., '65	106⅛
80,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. c	109
54,000	do	108⅞
85,000	do ... s3	108⅞
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '65, new	109
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, R., '67	109⅛
13,000	5-20s, C., '67	109⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, P. R. Is	98⅞
10,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅛
40,000	do	112⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Ex.	46⅛
20	Amer. Ex. ... c	41⅞
400	Pacific Mail	117
200	do ... c	117
500	do	117⅛
100	Q. M. Co.	21⅛
10,000	T. St. 6s, new	66⅞
2300	N. Y. Cen.	120⅞
1100	do ... c	120⅞
600	do	120⅞
300	do	120⅞
300	do ... b3	121
500	do ... b5	120⅞
400	do ... b3	120⅞
600	do ... c	120⅞
1100	do	120⅞
800	Erie	39⅞
500	do	39⅞
500	do ... c	39⅞
400	do ... c	39½
600	do	39⅞
400	Hudson R.	124
100	do ... b15	126
800	Reading	95⅛
200	do ... c	95⅛
600	do	95⅞
1200	do	95½
800	Mil. & S. P.	64
600	do	64
800	do	64⅛
700	do	65
300	do ... c	64⅛
200	do	64⅞
800	do	65⅛
100	do	65⅞
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf. c	78
600	do	78⅞
200	do	79
200	do	78⅛
100	do	78⅛
800	do	78⅞
800	Clev. & Pitts	84
200	do ... c	83⅞
200	do ... c	84

800	P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅛
1800	do	107⅜
50	do	107⅜
300	do	107⅞
300	do	107⅞
300	do	107⅞
300	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞
900	do	29
600	do ... c	29⅛
1400	Mich. So. & N. I.	82⅞
300	do ... c	82⅞
400	do	82⅞
200	do	82⅞
600	do	82⅞
500	do	82⅞
600	Clev. & Tol.	98½
200	do ... c	98⅛
600	Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅛
400	do	102⅞
300	do ... c	103⅛
500	do ... c	103⅛
500	do ... b5	103⅛
300	do	103⅛
800	Chi. & N. W.	79⅞
100	do	79⅞
600	do	80⅛
800	do	80⅛
200	do	80⅞
200	do	80⅞
200	do ... c	80⅞
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... c	82⅞
100	do	82⅞
600	do	83
200	do	83⅞
100	do	83⅛
100	do	83⅞
300	do	84
100	do	84⅛
200	do	84⅛
100	do ... c	84⅞
100	Mariposa Pref.	20
100	do	20⅛
300	do	20⅞
100	do	20⅞
100	do	20⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	27⅛
100	do	27⅞
200	Merch. U. Ex. ... c	21
200	Pacific Mail	117⅛
100	West. U. T.	35⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	21⅛
20	Amer. Ex.	42⅛
1100	N. Y. Cen.	120⅞
200	do ... c	120⅞
800	do	120⅞
200	do	120⅞
300	do ... b3	121
200	do ... c	120⅞
200	Erie	39⅞
200	do	39⅞
1500	do	39⅞
200	do	39⅞
400	Hudson ... c	125
200	Reading	94⅞
200	do	94⅞
2600	do	94⅞
400	do	95
400	do	95⅛
200	do ... c	95
300	Tol., W. & W.	56⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	66
1200	do	66⅛
200	do	66⅞
300	do	67⅛
500	do	68

300	Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... c	78⅛
200	do	78⅛
200	do ... c	76⅞
300	do	77⅛
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	108⅛
200	Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
300	do	29⅛
200	do ... s3	29
400	Mich. So. & N. I.	82⅞
400	Clev. & Pitts.	84⅞
1200	do	84⅞
200	do	84⅞
100	do ... c	84
400	Cleve. & Tol.	99
200	Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅞
800	do	104
300	do	104⅛
200	do	104⅛
1100	Chi. & N. W.	81⅛
200	do ... c	81⅛
400	do	81⅞
600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81⅞
200	do	83⅞
400	do ... c	83⅞
600	do	84
1100	do	84⅛
300	do	84⅞
200	Mariposa Pf.	21

MONDAY, Nov. 9—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 7, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$5,753,678
Increase in Specie	5,826,215
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	4,423,741
Decrease in Deposits	6,391,829
Increase in Circulation	100,427

	Nov. 9, 1867.	Nov. 7, 1868.	Oct. 31, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,507,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	9,962,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital	$83,470,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	247,719,175	256,592,191	262,345,869
Gold and Gold Notes	12,816,984	16,456,842	10,620,826
Other L. Tend'r	55,540,583	47,167,207	51,590,948
Deposits	177,849,809	175,556,718	181,946,547
Circulation	34,069,903	34,353,637	34,253,710
In Sub-Tres'ry	105,430,587	82,369,663	91,999,615

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Oct. 31, 1868.	Nov. 7, 1868.	Nov. 9, 1867.
On deposits	$181,946,547	$175,556,718	$177,849,809
Circulation	34,253,710	34,353,637	34,069,903
Total	$216,200,257	$209,910,355	$211,919,712
25 ₩ cent. would be..	$54,050,064	$52,477,589	$52,979,953
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	62,211,474	63,624,049	68,357,867
Excess	$8,161,410	$11,146,460	$15,377,914

The Banks show another heavy liquidation in Loans and Deposits, corresponding with the continued and much intensified Money pressure and Stock Exchange panic through the week, which reached a condition of things on Friday afternoon amounting almost to a general crisis.

The semi-official announcement the following morning, from Washington, that the Secretary of the Treasury had decided to exercise his authority to reissue the Greenbacks withdrawn from circulation last year, or the 3 ₩ cent. Greenback Certificates withdrawn or presented for redemption last month, if needful to relieve and restore confidence to the Money market, had almost the immediate effect of reducing the cost of Money to the Brokers from 7 ₩ cent. in Gold and a daily commission, to 7 ₩ cent. in Currency. Early in the day some extra rates or commissions may have been paid for carrying over Stocks until Monday, but after 2 o'clock the offers of balances by Money lenders at simple 7 ₩ cent. Interest were more than equal to the demand, and the market left off comparatively easy. The difference in the cost of Money, as compared with the severe stringency of Thursday and Friday, decided as it seemed to be, was not so significant of the improved state of things, as the prevailing reliance upon the ability and purpose of the Government to afford further relief if necessary. The trying, not to say terrible ordeal, through which the market has passed during the week, is illustrated by the Bank Statement, which shows that the further large sum of nearly four and a half million of Greenbacks has been "locked up" for effect upon the Stock Exchange, making altogether a loss of over ten millions Greenbacks in this direction, over and above the amounts known to have been received by the Banks in the same time from the neighboring Cities. The estimate, therefore, is not an extravagant one, that from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 in lawful money has been withdrawn from the use of the market in two weeks. On the present Bank Statement the loss of Currency Deposits is over ten million of dollars, of which $4,423,000 was drawn in Greenbacks, and $5,753,000 drawn to pay off Loans and Discounts to the Banks themselves. On the other hand, the Banks gain $5,826,000 in Gold for account of Depositors and for their own account, collected at the Treasury for November Interest. The *net* difference against the general Deposit line is $6,391,000. The net difference in favor of the lawful Money basis, Greenbacks and Gold, is $1,403,000; raising the aggregate excess of Gold and Greenbacks, over the required 25 ₩ cent. lawful Money Security to the Cash liabilities of the Banks, from eight millions last Monday to eleven millions this morning. But as a large share of the security is now in Gold, unequally distributed to a few of the large Banks, and therefore of comparatively little practical use to the great body of the Clearing-house Association in the adjustment of their daily settlements and legal tender averages, the Secretary of the Treasury, on being satisfied of the critical—though wholly exceptional—condition of the Bank movement in its relation to the Money market, the demands of trade, and the credit of the Government itself, made public, late on Friday night, through the telegraphic reporter at Washington for the Associated Press, his decision and purpose, to relieve the market, in the manner referred to—*if, after such an announcement, it should be found needful*. A subsequent telegram from Washington also intimates that he has reconsidered his recent hasty (and in view of the plain intent and meaning of the acts of Congress, substituting $75,000,000 of 3 ₩ cents for a corresponding amount of Compound Legal Tender, unwarranted) decision to the effect that these Certificates being once redeemed could not be reissued. As the Banks in the last fortnight were compelled to present a large amount of this class of their lawful Money Security for Greenbacks, owing to the withdrawals and locking up of the latter, the decision that they could not be replaced, caused an aggravation of the pressure, which was only partially relieved by the resolution of the Clearing-house to make settlements in these Certificates in place of Greenbacks, or, in either or both indifferently. *But the difficulty is now wholly removed by the Secretary*, in connection with the timely and sensible change of rule by the Clearing-house Association. We give to this reversal by the Secretary of his first decision, looking to a contraction of the Three ₩ Cents, even more importance than to his announcement that he will, if need be, and as he has clear authority to do, resort to a reissue of Greenbacks to an amount equal to the demands for relief, as against the outrageous movement in Wall-street to forestall the ordinary supply of Greenbacks at a critical period of the Fall and Winter movements of Produce, and of the preparations making by our Domestic Commission and Foreign Importing Merchants for the Spring Trade.

The Secretary is to be commended for this action. It is what every wise and judicious Finance Minister should be prepared for. It may be likened to the repeated relaxation in cases of great commercial emergency and financial distrust, of the Bank of England act of 1844, by authority of the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with no distinction as to the immediate effect in the restoration of confidence, without resort beyond a few millions of Currency, (and in some instances, as we believe the relief will prove in the present case,) *without expanding the Circulation at all*. But there is this marked difference in support of our Secretary of the Treasury. He relaxes no law on the subject; he transcends no authority; he requires from the President of the United States, as the Bank of England requires from the Prime Minister of the Crown, no pledge that an act of indemnity will be passed on the meeting of Congress, as on the meeting of Parliament, for no statute has been violated or temporarily suspended.

The Gold Market was advanced 2@2½ ₩ cent. on the first telegram, referred to above, from Washington, because mention was made that while the pressure continues the Secretary will suspend his sales of Gold to meet his wants for Currency. It might have been desirable to leave this promise out of his measure of relief, but it is too well known in Wall-street, that in such case the most absurd rumors would have started to neutralize the announcement in respect to Greenbacks and Three ₩ Cents, to the effect that Gold sales would be continued in large amounts. The Secretary, therefore, adopted the other course to silence, in advance, all such expectations, even at the hazard of a temporary rise in Gold *on mere speculation*—for it is wanted at present for no other object, *and will not be*, before an easier Money Market will authorize a resumption of sales to the extent of the current Customs receipts.

The Trade of the past week, though interfered with somewhat seriously, was fair for the season, both in Imports and Exports and in the receipts for Customs. The Cotton movement is active, and at well-sustained prices both here and at Liverpool. Messrs. EASTON, in their Circular of Saturday, place the receipts of the week at 74,256 bales, the exports to Great Britain and the Continent at 36,159 bales; the receipts for the season 394,234 bales, against 246,363 bales to the same date last season.

The Stock Exchange suffered severely in all departments, including the Public Funds, and the fluctuations were unusually violent, and up to Friday night in the downward direction, but there was altogether a better state of affairs at the close on Saturday.

The Treasury Office paid out during the week (including prepayments on Saturday, Oct. 31,) on the November Gold Interest, $10,707,000 in Gold, and received in Gold Customs, $1,971,000.

The Public Funds are up 1@1¼ ₩ cent. on the last prices of Friday. The sales of 5-20s of 1867 were at 109@109¼@108¾@109¾@110@109¾, and the fluctuations in other 5-20s in about the same proportion, but not so frequent.

The State Bonds were 2 ₩ cent. higher than on Friday, and the Railways 7@8 ₩ cent. on the St. Paul and Northwest Stocks; 2 ₩ cent. on Fort Wayne and Pittsburg; 2½ ₩ cent. on Michigan Southern, and 4@5½ ₩ cent. on New-York Central. The sales of the last named Stock were at 118½@120@121¼@120½@122¾@121@123@122¾ ₩ cent. There were no late sessions of the Stock Exchange Boards. At 5 o'clock in the Long Room and on Broad-street the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Gold Room was active through the day, and the sales 1@1½ ₩ cent. above the last price of the day before. The range of sales 133¼@134¼@133¾@134@134¼@135 ₩ cent. Foreign Exchange dull on the basis of 109@109½ ₩ cent. on London.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	104	104½
United States 5-20s of 1862	107½	108¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	108½	109¾
American Gold Coin	132¾	135¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	66½	69½
Virginia Bonds, old	53	54¼
Missouri Bonds	86½	89
North Carolina Bonds, old	64	66½
New-York Central	118	123¼
Erie Railway	39	40¼
Reading Railway	92¾	96¼
Chicago and Rock Island	102	104
Northwest Common	74½	83½
Northwest Preferred	77½	84½
Michigan Southern	80¼	82¾
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	106¼	108½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	82¾	84½
Pacific Mail Company	114¾	117½
St. Paul Preferred	74	79¾
St. Paul Common	64	70½
Toledo and Wabash	55	56½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	112⅜	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅜
6 ₩ cent., coup., 1881	112½	5-20 coup. '65 n. is	109⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	105½	5-20 coup., 1868	110
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	10-40 reg.	103⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	106	10-40 500 & 1,000	104⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	109	N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal. 1874	100
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 7 ₩ c. Canal. 1870	101	Tenn. 6 ₩ c., ex c.	70
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal. 1872	101	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. n. bds	69⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1873	101	Virginia 6s., ex c.	54⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal. 1874	101	North Carolina 6s	66⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1875	101	N. C. 6s. new bonds	65⅞
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1877	101	Missouri 6s	89
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1878	101	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Mechanics'	129	Commonwealth	115
Phenix	109	Importers' & Trad's	130
American Exchange	112⅛	Park	152
Metropolitan	141	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
Nassau	105½	Fourth National	104⅛
Shoe and Leather	122	Ninth National	112
Corn Exchange	134	Tenth National	100
Marine	150	Oriental	155

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	120	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	120	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95
Erie 1st M. ext.	101	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	95	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	88	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	101
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88
Harlem 1st M.	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	113	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	111	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	87	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	101
M. S. & N. I. S f'd 7 ₩ c.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	96
Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ ct. 1870	114	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Nov. 9, '67.
American Gold Coin	133⅞@132⅞@135⅞	138⅞
Old U.S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅞ with div.@106⅞@108⅞ ex-div	[illegible]
Consolidated 5-20s	110⅞@107@109⅞	107⅞
U. S. 5 ₩ cents. 10-40s	108⅞@104@106⅞	100⅞
New-York Central	125⅞@117⅞@123⅞	111⅞
Erie	40⅞@38⅞@40⅞	72⅞
Rock Island	105⅞@102⅞@104	95⅞
Michigan Southern	85⅞@80@84⅞	79⅞
Hudson River	127⅞@122@126	128⅞
Northwestern	90⅞@73⅞@84⅞	47⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	112⅞@106@108⅞	97
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87⅞@82@84⅞	87⅞
Reading	98⅞@92⅞@96⅞	85⅞
Northwestern Preferred	91@76@84⅞	63
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞@28⅞@29	24⅞
Pacific Mail	125⅞@112⅞@117⅞	137⅞
St. Paul Preferred	100@73@79⅞	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]@60⅞@70⅞	40⅞
Toledo and Wabash	63@55@56⅞	39

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,863,311, against the total entries of $5,102,722 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,121,997, against $4,597,023 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $264,829, against $298,112 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,971,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 17,052 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,924.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Oct. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,261,997	September	$22,378,838
February	20,402,462	Oct. 3	6,733,633
March	25,212,380	Oct. 10	4,057,449
April	21,397,805	Oct. 17	5,371,459
May	21,673,084	Oct. 24	4,909,106
June	19,633,487	Oct. 31	3,611,663
July	23,861,215	Nov. 7	3,863,311
August	23,113,900		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$221,592,489
Against same time 1867			277,189,555
Decrease since Jan. 1			$55,597,066

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	August	$13,327,189
February	14,021,585	September	12,200,340
March	13,563,450	Oct. 7	3,072,568
April	14,739,210	Oct. 14	2,783,880
May	15,333,559	Oct. 21	3,251,454
June	11,306,909	Oct. 28	3,339,694
July	11,071,975	Nov. 4	3,121,997
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$132,302,675
Against same time 1867			157,811,139
Decrease since Jan. 1			$25,508,463
Gold, Nov. 7, 1868			133⅞ ₩ cent.
Gold, Nov. 9, 1867			139⅞ ₩ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,625	September	$1,954,723
February	4,343,829	Oct. 3	253,128
March	3,894,212	Oct. 10	43,600
April	6,093,179	Oct. 17	410,313
May	15,936,231	Oct. 24	29,424
June	11,823,628	Oct. 31	1,072,407
July	10,584,556	Nov. 7	264,829
August	4,690,969		
Total since Jan 1, 1868			$68,437,866
Against same time 1867			43,942,833
Increase since Jan. 1			$24,495,033

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	July	$3,112,094
February	4,132,476	August	3,264,947
March	3,196,196	September	2,647,643
April	3,797,430	October	921,725
May	4,872,656	Nov. 5	58,436
June	3,944,900		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$32,630,230
Against same time 1867			25,202,796
Increase since Jan. 1			$7,427,434

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest pa'd.	
January	$7,294,580	January	$15,018,501
February	9,738,128	February	1,880,096
March	11,335,834	March	3,108,858
April	10,289,419	April	275,009
May	10,009,136	May	17,053,376
June	8,205,097	June	1,779,749
July	9,665,468	July	18,786,213
August	12,263,644	August	1,222,446
September	13,278,450	September	3,322,153
October	10,446,223	October	341,449
Nov. 7	1,971,000	Nov. 7	10,707,000
Total	$104,254,432	Total	$74,577,830
To date, 1867	108,722,450	To date, 1867	54,540,651

Earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for October:

1867	$1,101,772
1868	1,037,424
Decrease	$64,348

The Paris *Moniteur* of Oct. 22 publishes the following figures of the Bank of France:

	Oct. 15. Francs.	Oct. 22. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,262,417,700	1,247,356,200
Bank notes to order	34,919,138	34,325,530
Treasury account	184,534,994	192,148,137
Current accounts	340,610,400	319,250,603
Current branch banks	45,526,575	48,916,951
Dividends payable	1,077,801	1,007,845
Discounts	4,827,824	5,097,502
Rediscounted	703,152	703,152
Sundries	9,803,213	9,340,090
Total	2,100,071,326	2,073,796,538
Cash in hand	1,229,306,163	1,222,589,225
Commercial bills overdue	183,955	155,002
Commercial, not yet due	252,188,854	232,200,995
Commercial, branch banks	210,443,750	211,117,504
Advances on bullion	32,657,600	32,108,000
Branch banks	9,457,900	9,359,900
French public securities	11,717,000	11,885,500
Branch banks	7,446,700	7,542,800
On railway shares, &c.	36,213,100	36,249,500
By the branch banks	28,048,100	28,311,600
On Credit Foncier	953,560	934,200
Branches	886,400	894,800
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,633,437	80,633,437
Rentes impobilisees	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,022,223	9,033,723
Expenses of management	1,689,183	1,980,040
Sundries	16,242,708	15,839,559
Total	2,100,071,326	2,073,796,538

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN COIN.—First mortgage bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad equipment, &c., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow. A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 per cent. and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable January and July, in New-York City. Information, &c., to be had of

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c.
No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., BONDS.—FOR sale on favorable terms, Elizabeth City seven per cent. six-year Street Improvement bonds, issued by authority of State law, in anticipation of collection of assessments; Coupon bonds, interest payable at the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, semi-annually, by A. G. CRANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

East-st., between Broome and Delancey, also Piers Nos. 57 and 58 East River, ¼ part	$7,688
Jane-st., No. 52, 22.6x80	16,750
Laurens-st., lot No. 371, Bayard's Farm, 25x94.4	19,600
Lawrence-st., w. s., lots Nos. 94 and 96, map Manhattanville, 50x100	
Ridge-st., s. w. corner Rivington-st., 25x72.11	nom.
16th-st., No. 305 E., 94.9x21x114.6x25	28,200
25th-st., s. s., 137.2 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16x98.9	8,500
29th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	14,000
37th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x98.9	4,500
40th-st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x98.8	31,500
44th-st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.4	10,000
44th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Lexinton-av., 20x100.5	15,750
46th-st., n. s., 360 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x100.4	2,000
73d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x102.2	12,250
75th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x102.2	3,000
82d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 26x102.2	10,500
82d-st., n. s., 157.3 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.10x102.2	6,500
82d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 102.2x100	10,500
83d-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	18,000
120th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x100.5	6,500
124th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.11	2,200
125th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 99.11x80.2x121.11 x10.4	2,500
131st-st., n. w. cor. 6th-av., 25x100	4,000
Madison-av., s. w. cor. 37th-st., 27.8x95	7,000
1st-av., w. s., 69 ft. s. of 19th-st., 23x80	95,000
3d-av., w. s., 93.7 ft. s. 116th-st., 63.9x100	16,000
4th-av., s. e. cor. 98th-st., 160x100.11	58,000
	3,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Garden-st., w. s., 80.2 ft. s. of Joralemon-st., 25x85	nom.
Garden-st., e. s., 248 ft. n. e. of State-st., 25x82	$13,000
Imlay-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Bowne-st., 100x90 Imlay-st., s. e. s., 25 ft. s. w. of Bowne-st., 25x90	17,000
Leonard and McKibben sts., s. w. cor., 46x75	
Madison-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 40 ft. front	1,500
Marion-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	5,000
Olive-st., e. s., 31 ft. s. of Powers-st., 0.3x200	3,675
Richardson-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 25x100	nom.
Smith-st., e. s., 66.8 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 16.8x100	700
Spencer-st., e. s., 187 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 21x100	7,300
Thornton-st., s. s., 101.5 ft. w. of Broadway, 24x62x23x60	6,800
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	1,400
North 1st-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 8th-st., 25x121	4,750
39th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	1,000
DeKalb-av., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 15x700	400
Flushing and Nostrand avs., n. w. corner, 45.8x100 x9 9x—, deed 1867	4,500
Same land	300
Fulton-av., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Albany-av., 80x100	170
Gates-av., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x65.6x25x65.6	10,000
Grand-av. and Warren-st., n. w. corner, 53x32	4,500
Lafayette and Stuyvesant avs., n. w. corner, 50x100	6,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 0.3x100	2,200
Park-av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 151.9x71.11x103x50	150
Floyd-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 50x200 Floyd-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 50x100 Rochester-av. and Wyckoff-st., s. w. cor., 75x255.7	23,000
Washington-av., w. s., 2..9 n. of Willoughby-av., 21.9x100	1,500
Lots Nos. 24 to 28, W. Bowron's map	14,500
Lot No. 29, J. Denyse's map, (New-Utrecht)	5,500
	1,205

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st., opposite Fort Green-place, coal-yard, 3 years, per year	$1,000
Grand-st., No. 367, store, 5 years, per year	360

QUEENS COUNTY.

Ravenswood.

Harris-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Hamilton-av., 25x100	$700
Harris-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Hamilton-av., 25x100	700
John-st., s. e., and Payntar-av., w. s., 25.6x109.6	800
Skillman-av. and 1st-av., s. e. cor., 25x100	1,000

Winfield.

Franklin-st., s. s., lots Nos. 15 and 16, block G, 50x100	$975

Jamaica.

Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, n. s., adjoining E. Bergen's, 23 acres	$16,742

Far Rockaway.

Rockaway road, adjoining Jennings', 3¾ acres	$1,750

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Centre-st., n. s., Jno. Coleman's, 50x147x50x156	$150
Franklin-av., w. s., Rose Curran's, 50x229	800
New-st., n. e. s., lots Nos. 9 and 10, Morgan property, 100x165x100x175	400
6th-av., w. s., Mount Vernon, lot No. 521, 100x105	2,775
White Plains road, e. s., and Bronx River, w. of, 92 acres and houses	19,750

Morrisania.

Garden-st., s. w. s., Mott Haven, part lot No. 278, 20x100	$2,700
Highbridge-st., n. w. s., Claremont, lot 7, 100x125	800
Highbridge-st., n. w. s., Claremont, lot 7, 100x125	650
Schuyler-st., n. s., Melrose south, half lot No. 473, 25x100	600
Fordham-av., n. w. s., part lot No. 63, Village map, 25x117x25x118	1,275
Fordham-av., n. w. s., part lot No. 63, Village map, 25x119x25x120	1,275
Fordham-av., n. w. s., part lot No. 63, Village map, 25x120x25x121	1,335
Fordham-av., n. w. s., part lot No. 63, Village map, 25x118x25x119	2,525
Fordham-av., n. w. s., part lot No. 63, Village map, 25x121x25x172¾	1,325
Washington-av., s. e. s., part of lot No. 63, Village map, 25x114x25x116	850
Washington-av., s. e. s., part of lot No. 63, Village map, 25x121x122¾	1,000
Washington-av., s. e. s., part of lot No. 63, Village map, 25x119x117	1,000
Washington-av., s. e. s., part of lot No. 63, Village map, 25x119x121	1,000
Washington-av., s. e. s., part of lot No. 63, Village map, 25x110x25x117	1,000
Jefferson-st., n. s., part of lot No. 83, Village map, 50x100	1,040

West Farms.

Grant-av., n. w. s., Tremont Village, lot No. 219, 66x100	$500
Portion of gore farm, adjoining C. Bathgate's, about 8 acres	10,000
Portion of gore farm, adjoining C. Bathgate's, about 7⅛ acres	10,000

Yonkers.

Oliver-av., n. e. s., Vue Ville, part lot No. 38, 6x163	$30
Plot adjoining e. s. of Hudson River Railroad, Spuyten Duyvel, 2 acres	10,000
Saw Mill River road, w. s., between road and river, about 129	37,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broad-st., w. s., 265 ft. from Parker-st., 24x118	$1,600
Elm and McWhorter sts., s. w. corner, 12x95	2,500
Halsey-st., w. s., 22 ft. n. of Linden-st., 22x64	5,000
Kinney-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of McWhorter-st., 25x121	515
New-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of Hudson-st., 25x141	800
New-Jersey Railroad-av., e. s., 210 ft. from East Mechanic-st., 30x100	5,750
Summer-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of 4th-av., 25x100	800
Summer-av., e. s., 137 ft. n. of 4th-av., 25x100	700
South-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of South Broad-st., 30x87	3,500

Orange.

Lamber-st., w. s., T. F. Taylor's property, 25x100	$850
Newly opened st., 55 ft. s. of Nassau-st., 50x131	725

East Orange.

William-st., n. s., J. Lloyd's property, 98x100	$1,200

Belleville.

Carteret-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Lincoln-av., 85x133	$5,800

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	19	Barley, bushels	27,372
Flour, bbls.	12,237	Malt, bushels	
Flour, bags	3,092	Peas, bushels	7,252
Cornmeal, bbls.		Pork, bbls.	
Cornmeal, bags		Cut Meats, pkgs.	
Wheat, bushels	87,357	Lard, pkgs.	356
Corn, bushels	41,853	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	160
Rye, bushels		Whisky, bbls.	
Oats, bushels	13,000	Petroleum, bbls.	1,596

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 12 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock 770 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in request and steady, including Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand to-day at slightly reduced prices. Sales, 2,850 bales, closing on the basis of 25c. for Middling Uplands ₩ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their circular of this morning, notice the week's business thus: "Our market, the first five days of the week, was steady, with fair sales at uniform prices; but to-day (Friday) is irregular and lower, closing quiet at ½c. ₩ lb. decline from the ruling price of the week. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering, and holders are ready sellers at the quotations. The total sales of the week have been 19,620 bales, of which 4,545 bales were to spinners, 3,225 bales to speculators, 11,396 bales to exporters, and 624 bales in transit. Also sales of 500 bales of Average Middling for November delivery, at 25c.; 400 bales for December, at 23½c.; 300 bales for January, at 23½c.; 100 bales for February at 23½c.; 200 bales for January or February at 24c.; 200 bales before Dec. 6, at 24½c.; and 250 bales Low Middling for February at 22½c. The weather continues good for gathering Cotton, and we hear no estimate under 2,500,000 of bales as the amount of crop. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 7,768 bales; to Havre, 710 bales; to Bremen, 1,548 bales; to Hamburg, 1,240 bales; total, 11,266 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 26,136 bales; to the Continent, 8,255 bales; total, 34,361 bales."

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, this week	17,055
Receipts last week	22,939
Receipts preceding week	19,767
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	118,124
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	508,506
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports, since Tuesday	5,659
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	38,138
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	246,406
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	22,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	332,500
Receipts, same time in 1867	198,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	117,000
Exports, same time last year	59,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	141,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	110,600
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted a trifle firmer to-day, on a moderate business. Sales have been reported since our last of 9 450 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 25; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 40@$6 95; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 90@$8 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 10@$7 90 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65@$6 25
Extra State	6 40@ 8 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 35@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 10@ 7 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 00@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 10@11 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 25@13 50

Southern Flour is in slack demand at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., at $7 85@$8 85 for poor to fair, and $8 85@$15 for fair to very superior Extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour is quiet at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 325 sacks at $6 85@$12 75 as extremes for old and new Extras, ₩ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in more demand at $5 60@$7 90 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal has been in limited request at $5 10@$5 85 for Western; $5 50@$6 for City; $5 45@$5 50 for Jersey, and $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.: sales 170 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in slack demand at $4 30@$4 70 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in better request at a partial advance of 2c.@3c. a bushel; sales have been reported since our last of 69 000 bushels, including White Canada, in bond, at $1 75; White Western at $2 25@$2 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 82½@$1 97½; No. 1 Spring at $1 64@$1 66; No. 2 Spring at $1 53@$1 56; No. 3 Spring, part at $1 40½; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, at $1 48, ₩ bushel. Corn has been quoted a shade higher, but has not been freely dealt in; sales have been reported since our last of 64,500 bushels at $1 10½@$1 13½ for unsound, and $1 13½@$1 17 for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat, ₩ bushel. Rye has been dull and heavy at $1 37½@$1 42½ for Western; sales 5,850 bushels. Barley has been very quiet; small lots of Canada West were reported sold at $2 12@$2 15 ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. Oats have been quiet and rather heavy; sales 31,000 bushels Western, chiefly at 74c., afloat, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been in less demand at 60c.@70c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is inquired for at 70c.@95c. for short and long ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in light demand, including American at 12c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@22c.; Michigans, 15c.@20c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 72,342 Hides; sales, 50,200 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 30 lbs., 22½c. gold, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, (to arrive,) 22 lbs., private terms; 16,000 Dry Montevideo, 21@23 lbs., 22½c.@22½c., gold, usual selection; 800 Dry Montevideo Kips, 12 lbs., 24½c., gold, usual selection; 4,600 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 22½c., gold, usual selection; 8,000 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., private terms; 1,900 Dry California, 22 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Texas, 23 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Southern, 15 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Salted Tangier Kips, 18 lbs., 20c., currency, as they run; 1,200 Dry Salted New-Orleans, 24 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 43 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Wet Salted California, (to arrive, 45 lbs., private terms; 250 Wet Salted Texas, 60 lbs., private terms; 4,850 City Slaughter, 55@70 lbs., 13½c.@13½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 48,800 (same time last year 154,400—year before, 65,200,) and 250 bales, as follows: 28,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 2,000 Dry California; 7,800 Dry Orinoco; 7,000 Dry Mexican and Texas; 1,000 Dry Curacoa; 3,000 Dry Salted African, from Europe; 250 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been in active request at buoyant prices. Week's receipts, 44,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in quite moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@57½c.; New-Orleans at $1@$1 20 ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather more request, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@45c. ₩ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 25@$8 25 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 32½; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 55; Red Oil at 90c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 95c.@$1; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in slack request at 15½c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 20½c.@21c. for do. in bbls., and 27c.@30c. for Refined in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day, but quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of only 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $27@$27 62 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $27 50, regular; $26 75@$27 for small lots of old Mess; $23 50@$26 50 for new and old Prime Mess, and $22 50@$23 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl.; sales were also reported of 250 bbls. new Mess, seller November, on private terms, and 250 bbls. prime Mess, seller December, at $21 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive and heavy; sales equal to 130 packages, at 12c.@16½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is dull to-day at about previous prices; sales 50 boxes Short Rib, at 14c.@14½c. Lard continues dull and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 430 tierces and bbls. at 15c.@17½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 16½c.@17c. for prime Steam, ₩ lb. Beef is quiet and depressed at $10 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$23 for Extra do.; and $8 50@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 85 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull, including New Prime Mess at $28@$29, and Indian Mess at $31@$33 ₩ tierce; sales, 65 tierces. Beef Hams continue in slack request at $28@$31 for New, ₩ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been in rather better demand. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ₩ lb.	41	@43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	38	@42
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₩ lb.	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₩ lb.	41	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₩ lb.	40	@42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₩ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb.		
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₩ lb.	37	@38
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb.	33	@35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb.	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₩ lb.	28	@30
Common Western, ₩ lb.	25	@27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb.	17	@18
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₩ lb.	15	@16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb.	16½	@17½
Farm dairies, fair to good	15	@16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8	@12

SKINS—Deer have been actively sought after at full prices; 25,000 lbs. Angostura, 10,000 lbs. Central American and 1,000 lbs. Sisal, arrived this week, were closed out at about our quotations; Honduras, 48c.; San Juan, 48c.@45c.; Bolivar, 33c.; Sisal, 48c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Chagres, 50c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.; Para, 48c., gold, ₩ lb. Goat have not been in much request; the arrivals of Curacoa have been quite large, and the stock on hand is composed principally of this description; sales are unimportant, and prices in a great measure nominal; Tampico, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c., gold. Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.@50c.; Curacoa, 42½c.@48c.; Cape, 47½@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@52½c. each.

SUGARS—Have been firm, but not particularly active. Sales have been reported since our last of 990 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@14½c., and 810 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 13½c.@15½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 42,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@13c.; 29,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18½c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 170 bbls. at $1@$1 03, nearly all at $1 03, ₩ gallon. Market steady.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted rather firmer but not active to-day, with 503 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 850 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@½d. ₩ lb., and 15,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ₩ bushel. For London, 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₩ 280 lbs.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. J. MOUNT, Auctioneer.

BY WILMERDINGS & MOUNT.
MONDAY, Nov. 9,
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
LARGE SALE OF A BANKRUPT'S STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

By order of John G. Davis, assignee in bankruptcy of Brinckerhoff & Hoyt.

Consisting of linen handkerchiefs, printed border, foulard and fancy handkerchiefs, silk cravats, woolen and broche shawls, skirts, quilts, drapery muslins, linen goods, white linens, white goods in great variety, vail barege, dress goods of various descriptions, merinoes, mohair, lustres, alpacas, robes, marcelines, dress and black silks, corsets, woolen goods of all kinds, and piece goods generally contained in a jobber's stock.

Also,
hosiery goods of all kinds; gloves, shirts, drawers, merino vests, furnishing goods in a large and great variety; shirt-fronts, collars, &c.

Also,
buttons of all kinds; gimps, trimmings, hair-nets, ruffings, trillings, &c.

Also,
ribbons of all kinds; galloons, bindings, velvet ribbons.

Also,
laces, lace goods, edgings, insertings, valenciennes, &c.

Also,
store and office implements.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-street, between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:

10,000 gray blankets.
10,000 bed sacks.
20,000 pillow-ticks.
30,000 pairs woolen socks.
15,000 gowns.
15,000 slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

CRANFORD, N. J.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st.
TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1868,
ABSOLUTE SALE OF 200 VILLA PLOTS AT CRANFORD,

sixteen miles from New-York, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. These lots are handsomely situated on an elevation commanding fine views of the mountains and the surrounding country, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad station. Cranford is a growing town, 45 minutes from New-York, and is well supplied with good churches, schools and stores. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. on the day of sale, at 11 A. M. Refreshments served on the grounds before the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place. TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7 o'clock:

A private library of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Fine Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

The large and elegant collection of high-class modern oil-paintings, comprising the entire gallery of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., is now open for

FREE EXHIBITION,

at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, and will be sold at auction by MINER & BARKER, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.

POSITIVE SALE OF DESIRABLE PLAINFIELD PROPERTY, situated within eight minutes' walk of station, and in the vicinity of handsome improvements. An attractive residence on Richmond-st., frame dwelling, 40x34, 2½ stories, containing 12 rooms, marble mantels, gas, water, &c.; grounds are 95x150, nicely improved, lawn, shade, garden and abundance of fruit. A new house on 2d-st., 20x26; extension, 15x23; 2½ stories; containing 12 rooms; grounds are 75x150, improved with stable on the rear; house is furnished. An ornamental cottage house on 2d-st., 26x22; extension, 18x20; 2½ stories; containing 8 rooms; is thoroughly built, and is being well finished; lot, 50x150. There will also be sold 30 desirable building lots, well situated on Richmond, Berkman and 2d sts., and adjoining handsome improvements. A train will leave New-York at 12 M. For railroad passes, permits, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesrooms,
SPLENDID PLACE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

Two-story and French roof frame house, at South Orange; one hour's ride from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. As a place of residence for Summer or Winter, South Orange is unsurpassed. Fine mansions are being built all around. No such place offers the accommodations to business men as Orange. The house is new, and built for owner's use; is 34x37, with extension; 10 rooms and open attic; heater and register in every room; stationary washtubs, hot and cold water, range, bath-room and water-closets, marble mantels; hard-finished walls throughout; verandah in front, from which there is a magnificent view; carriage-house; lawn with plenty of shade-trees; all in fine order.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON VESEY-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

VESEY-ST.—The lot of land situate on the north side of Vesey-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., and known as No. 44, being 25 feet in width, front and rear, and 101.6 in depth. The premises have a new and very substantial party-wall 16 inches thick and five stories high, the full depth of the lot on the west side; the wall on the east side is also a party-wall 16 inches thick, running back 53 feet and five stories high, both having a solid foundation of 23 feet in the ground. There is also a large quantity of old brick on the premises, which will be included in the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON HUDSON, GANSEVOORT AND WEST 12TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11 at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee, the plot of land, with frame buildings thereon, situate on the northwest corner of Hudson, Gansevoort and West 12th sts., being 97.9 feet on Hudson-st., 41.7 feet on Gansevoort-st., and 33 feet on West 12th-st., by 104 feet on the west line, and 24 feet on north line.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 13 Charlton-st., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

CHARLTON-ST.—The valuable three-story brick high-stoop house and lot, No. 13 Charlton-st., north side; about 195 feet west of Macdougal-st. House 24.6x50 feet, in good order. Lot 24.6x100 feet.

For maps and permits, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD, CABINET AND OFFICE FURNITURE.—GEORGE COOK will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 181 Liberty-st., French walnut, gilt and rosewood chamber suites, black walnut, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, French reps and hair-cloth, buffets, bookcases, hall-stands, centre and library tables, beds and bedding; also, clocks, bronzes, Parians, silver-plated ware, &c.; also, office and counting-house desks; also, seventy-five lots of second-hand furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN M. C. MARSH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—REAL ESTATE.—NOV. 18, 1868, at Cranford, fifty-five minutes from city, ten from depot, on Central Road of New-Jersey, residence of E. J. Annin; dwelling ten rooms, one acre of land, fine garden, plenty of fruit, and outbuildings. Title perfect and terms easy. Take 12 M. train foot of Liberty-st., on day of sale. Sale at 2½ o'clock.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT ERNEST ROTH'S furniture manufactory, Nos. 56 and 58 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Bowery, Furniture at 25 per cent. less than auction prices and warranted first-class. Magnificent Parlor Suits covered with any color French satin brocatel reps or hair-cloth, $85, $100, $125, $150 and $200; also over $100,000 worth of all kinds of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture cheap for cash. All goods warranted and delivered free.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will sell at public auction, at Bogert's Auction Room, corner William and Frankfort sts., on the 18th of November, 1868, at 10 A. M., two glass show-cases, one lot of boots (about one hundred pairs,) one lot of shoes (about one hundred pairs,) thirty-six dies, one lot of sundries.—Dated Nov. 7, 1868.

WM. D. JONES, Assignee.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 23,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lambele. M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack. Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Corrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ELIZABETH. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARIE ANTOINETTE. Leading character by Mrs. F. W. Lander.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Mrs. F. B. Conway, Miss Viola Crocker, Miss Rose Shewell, Messrs. F. B. Conway, J. K. Crocker, Dunn and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—CINDERELLA. Evening—IXION. THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
AFTER DARK. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
HUMOROUS LECTURE—"The Spratts at Saratoga." By Mr. De Cordova.

NEW APOLLO HALL.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
COMIC PERFORMANCE. By Alf. Burnett and James Taylor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
ORPHEUS AUX ENFERS. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

ALLEMANIA HALL.
No. 18 East 16th-st.
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF EARTH AND MAN, WITH LECTURE.

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "HOME, SWEET HOME."

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Desertions from the Papal army are on the increase.

Gen. DULCE, the newly-appointed Captain-General of Cuba, has postponed his departure until December, but a brigade of infantry will be sent out from Spain on the 15th inst.

The appointment of Gen. PRIM as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of Spain has been confirmed by Marshal SERRANO.

The report that an expedition consisting of six hundred Portugese soldiers had been massacred in Mozambique, South Africa, by the natives, has been received by cable from Lisbon. The report stated that only sixty of the soldiers escaped, and that all their arms, ammunition, &c., fell into the hands of the natives.

GENERAL.

Gen. GRANT very unexpectedly arrived in Washington on Saturday evening, by a special train from Baltimore. He was accompanied by his family, Gens. COMSTOCK, BADEAU and JOHN E. SMITH, and J. RUSSELL JONES, Esq., United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.

By a recent order from the headquarters of Gen. SHERIDAN, the commanding officer at Fort Gibson is directed to arrest all unauthorized persons *en route* to Fort Cobb and the frontier of the Indian Territory for the purpose of communicating with hostile Indians.

A drumming match, for the championship of the State of Ohio, took place on Friday night at Cleveland, between ROBERT HENRY HENDERSHOTT, (the "drummer-boy of the Rappahannock,") and Mr. HELLRIGLE, of Dayton. The latter won.

ROBERT M. TOMLIN, JR., a carpenter employed at the depot of the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, in Alexandria, Va., was caught between two cars there early Friday morning, just previous to the starting of the Leesburg train, and so injured that he soon died.

Baron HENRI VON KRAUSE, recently appointed Secretary of the Russian Legation, *vice* Baron KUSSEROW, transferred to England, has arrived in Washington.

The health of Ex-President PIERCE still continues very poor.

There were shipped from St. Albans, Vt., during October, 4,319 tubs of butter, aggregating 215,940 pounds and worth about $101,496.

FRANK WALKER, of Adams, Mass., was shockingly burned, at the west shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel, recently, by an explosion of benzine, with which he was kindling a fire under a boiler.

A petition is in circulation on Cape Cod, asking Congress to render null all laws of cities, towns and States which tax commerce in the shape of harbor tonnage, port warden fees, oyster tonnage tax, State hospital tax, one per cent. gross amount of freight, quarantine fees—all of which have been enforced, as is declared, contrary to the laws of the United States for the regulation of commerce.

Capt. WILLIAM H. STARK, of the bark *Forrest King*, who performed a gallant and daring act, at the risk of his life, in rescuing the crew of the wrecked schooner *Dic Vernon*, in Lake Erie, recently, has been presented with a handsome and valuable chronometer by Capt. E. P. DORR, of Buffalo, as a testimonial.

WILLIAM H. SALISBURY, a physician of Portsmouth, N. H., committed suicide with prussic acid on Saturday. He was only 26 years of age.

Senator WADE arrived at Washington on Saturday, and Speaker COLFAX will reach the capital this morning. In accordance with the resolutions of Congress they will adjourn the respective Houses to-morrow till the first Monday in December.

The remains of Col. HENRY POPE, who was recently murdered by rebel assassins in Louisiana, were lately consigned to the grave in Peoria, Ill. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. H. H. NORTHOP, Baptist; text, twenty-third Psalm and fourth verse. In the course of his sermon he laid his left hand on the coffin, and, raising his right hand, said, "Let us swear fealty to the cause for which he was murdered," and all the congregation, raising their right hands, accepted that obligation.

MARTIN H. CASSELL, a prominent resident of Illinois, died at Jacksonville, in that State, on the 4th. He served as Canal Commissioner for four years, and for eight years was a member of the Republican State Committee.

An accidental case of poisoning occurred at Andalusia, Rock Island County, Ill., on Thursday. J. T. WALKER, a leading merchant of the place, lost his life, and H. H. DE SANTO, a druggist, is not expected to recover.

Gov. PEASE, of Texas, has appointed Thursday, the 26th inst., as Thanksgiving Day in that State.

Right Rev. S. V. RYAN was consecrated with the imposing ceremonies of the Catholic Church, as Bishop of the Diocese of Buffalo, in the St. Joseph's Cathedral at Buffalo, yesterday. Most Rev. JOHN MCCLOSKEY, Archbishop of New-York, was the celebrant, with Right Revs. J. LAUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, and JOHN LYNCH, of Toronto, as assistant Bishops. The cathedral, which will seat seven thousand people, was crowded.

A clearing-house, representing thirty prominent banks of St. Louis, has been established there, and will soon open for business.

The excitement in Tallahassee, Fla., caused by the trouble between the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislature, is intense. Gov. REED was impeached by the Legislature at a special session, called solely for the purpose of choosing Presidential electors, and, it is said, at a time when there was not a quorum of the body present. He, therefore, declares the proceedings illegal, and refuses to recognize the action of the body. He has caused the arrest of the Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State on a charge of conspiracy against the Government, and has issued his proclamation declaring his position in the matter. Lieut.-Gov. REED has in turn also issued a proclamation declaring himself Governor, and calling on the people to recognize him as such.

The three companies of heavy artillery which were ordered to Columbia, Raleigh and Atlanta, some three weeks ago, are expected to return to Fortress Monroe in a few days for duty and resume their positions in the artillery school.

Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM, Representative to Congress for the First District of Minnesota, being authorized to fill a vacancy in the Military School at West Point, by an appointment for his district, has appointed a board of examiners to carefully and impartially examine all applicants for the place, and thus throw open the appointment to all the meritorious young men of the district.

On Sunday last a brick church near Nashville, Tennessee, was entirely destroyed by a whirlwind. During the morning a violent gale had been blowing, and many trees were prostrated. Finally a gust of wind swept along the road, catching up in its progress every detached object in the way, and whirling them round like so many tops. Fence rails, branches of trees, clumps of earth, and even stones were thus carried aloft. It struck the church about four feet above the ground, ripped off the bricks and mortar, and swept the whole upper part away quite clean. A few bricks were dropped along the road for two or three hundred yards, but the main portion was taken nearly half a mile, and finally dropped by detachments in the bed of a creek. Two cows were carried some distance, and let down in a stupefied condition.

Four hundred and seventeen male and twelve female convicts in the Indiana Penitentiary, have made that institution self-supporting during the past year, and added a little to its treasury. The State appropriation of $12,500 has not been touched.

Earthquakes in California are affairs of daily occurrence. As a rule they are slight ones, doing little or no damage.

Cotton was in moderately active request on Saturday at drooping prices. The week's receipts amounted to 17,055 bales; sales and resales, 20,500 bales; exports, 11,266 bales; stock at the close, 22,500 bales. Breadstuffs were in more demand and generally firmer. Provisions were quiet and irregular. Groceries tamer. Freights a shade stronger, but not active, with 503 vessels of all classes in port.

The Fraudulent Naturalization Business—What is Required.

There is just a faint stir about the naturalization frauds, but scarcely enough interest shown in them to encourage the hope that anything effectual will be done to remedy the evil. The Union League Club has appointed a committee to do something,—nobody knows what. The Republican Committee has appointed another,—with purposes equally vague and shadowy. And in these and other party quarters, there is a loud demand that HOFFMAN's claim to the Governorship shall be "contested," and GRISWOLD is strongly urged to try whether he cannot secure the place for himself. But in all this we see little but a party eagerness to get the office, punish the enemy, and display a great deal of eloquence and party zeal in the pursuit.

Nevertheless, even this may do good, if it is properly directed. But the place to deal with these frauds is not in party Committees, nor in election contests, but in the *Courts of law.* Judge BENEDICT, in his charge to the Grand Jury on this subject just before the election, set forth the law of the United States on this subject very clearly and forcibly; and if all who have been concerned in attempted violations of that law are held rigidly to the responsibility they have thereby incurred, and are punished with unrelenting severity for the crimes they committed, an impression will have been made on the public mind which will bear fruit and reform the evil. A beginning has been made in this matter which promises well; and the Union Club and Republican Committees can do more good by *aiding the officers of the law* than by independent action of their own. In the latter case they act without authority and without power; in the former they aid tribunals that have both.

One thing is clear: if the frauds attempted at the late election are allowed to pass without being detected and punished, *we must give up all hope of ever having honest elections hereafter.* The whole suffrage business becomes a sham and a farce,—as, indeed, in certain sections of the country it is already. If sham papers of naturalization can either be issued by the proper authorities or forged by unscrupulous agents of party, by the hundred and the thousand, and *voted upon* with impunity, we may rest assured that it will be done at every election where there is enough at stake to make it worth while. Instead of being honest expressions of the will of the people, our elections thus become a contest between the worst scoundrelism of both parties;—and the boldest, most daring and energetic villainy, of course, wins the day and governs the country.

That is precisely what Republican Government is likely to become in this country, as things are now going on. In this City it is precisely that now, and has been for a good many years. In the State it is coming to that very fast; and other cities and other States are rapidly falling into the same practices and tending to the same results. The time to put a stop to it is *now;* and if this is not done *now,* it will not be done at all. Impunity for these practices now, is impunity forever.

Some of the agents in this business are under indictment here, and are to be put upon trial. But they are only agents, and while they should receive to the full extent the punishment they deserve, every possible effort should be made to disclose and punish their principals. The Democrats charge it upon the Republicans, and Mayor HOFFMAN has indorsed and repeated the charge. Every possible opportunity should be afforded him to make it good. The evidence thus far produced, on the other hand, inculpates the Democratic Party very seriously. The agents thus far arraigned are proved to have been acting in the interest of that party. *Who employed them?* What Judges, clerks or other officials became their accomplices, and signed the fraudulent papers they were engaged to issue? Or who forged, or paid for forging, the names that were necessary to give them a show of validity? And what Republicans, high or low, in office or out, did, or attempted to do, any of these things for the benefit of the Republican Party?

The United States Courts before which these cases are pending, has the power so to conduct them as to secure answers to these vital questions. They can compel testimony; they can force reluctant witnesses to answer unpleasant questions; they can enlarge or restrict the scope of the inquiry; they can uncover, or they can conceal, the machinery of this most infamous plot against the integrity of the ballot, without which there is nothing in our form of government that can be preserved, or that is worth preserving.

Now if the Union League Club, and the Republican Committees, and the Mayor and the Police, and all the officers of the law, City, State and National, and good citizens without regard to party, will take hold of this matter and *aid the Courts,* by hunting up and producing witnesses, and by sustaining and aiding in every way every effort to reach *facts* bearing upon the case, they can do a great deal toward checking and destroying this—the most enormous of the many evils which threaten the integrity, the efficiency and the existence of our Government. Not that these investigations will do the whole work themselves; but they will lay the foundations for it. The aid of legislation will be absolutely required; new safeguards must be thrown by law around the rights of citizens and around the conversion of aliens into citizens, not to limit or impede that process, but to protect it and prevent its abuse. And these trials, if properly conducted, will do much toward facilitating the new legislation that may be required, by developing facts that will show its necessity and point out the special provisions that will meet the case.

The New Cabinet.

Gen. GRANT is receiving a plentiful stock of advice as to the composition of his Cabinet from journalists and politician who labored strenuously to prevent his election. He is too sensible a man to disregard good counsel, whether proceeding from enemies or friends. But the value of suggestions may be estimated, presumptively, by the character for sagacity of those who make them. And as the Democrats have wretchedly mismanaged their own concerns, and both in the selection of nominees and the conduct of the campaign have evinced the most consummate folly, it is probable that Gen. GRANT will not consider them peculiarly qualified to act as his advisers. Success may take warning from failure, but it scarcely likely to make failure a confidential friend.

The qualities displayed by Gen. GRANT as a soldier afford the best possible guarantee as well of the judgment as of the independence which may be looked for in the formation of his administration. Not the least of the causes of his military prestige was the sagacious estimate of character which enabled him to single out the best men under his command, and to assign them to the duties for which they were best fitted. No paltry jealousy hindered him from putting strong men on the road to distinction; no petty favoritism impelled him to lift incompetence over distinguished ability. He thought only of the great object to be attained, and in his devotion to duty looked always for the most effective available assistance. It is reasonably certain that in the selection of a Cabinet the same discrimination will save him from the pitfalls that would have environed almost any other President. He is a good judge of character. His method of estimating men leaves little hope for charlatanry, and none for notorious unfitness. His contempt for the low arts of the professional politician, and his freedom from the entangling alliances which are too often the price of high office, are circumstances greatly in his favor. He will be at liberty to assign to the several departments men whose antecedents inspire confidence in their integrity, and whose capacity for administrative labor has been satisfactorily proved. His own position, moreover, will no doubt enable him to gather about him some to whom, ordinarily, Cabinet offices form no temptation. More than mere politicians will be willing to coöperate with him in fulfilling the hopes and expectations awakened by his election.

And yet it is absurd to suppose that Gen. GRANT, in his choice of Cabinet officers, will travel beyond the boundaries of the Republican Party. Violent partisanship we do not look for at his hands. Nevertheless, he is a Republican President,—made such despite Democratic opposition; and this Cabinet must possess the confidence of the party that supported him, not of the party by whom he was assailed. The pretensions of cliques he may, and doubtless will, value at their proper rate; but to the general and understood wishes of the Republican Party, as a whole, he should, and we are quite sure he will, accord ungrudging respect. One of the prime conditions of his usefulness is the reëstablishment of harmony between the Executive and Congress, and this will be impossible unless the nominations for responsible offices commend themselves to the majority by a known identification with the principles and purposes of the Republican organization.

If those of the Democrats who profess anxiety for the success and welfare of Gen. GRANT as President are really honest in their utterances, we recommend them to employ their influence in moderating the rancor of their own party, and in substituting fair play for the factious opposition which Republican measures have almost uniformly encountered. They cannot hope to construct a Seymour Cabinet with GRANT as President. But they may help to abate the bitterness of partisanship, to purify the working of the Government, and to hasten the restoration of lasting peace by the adoption of a moderate and practical course. They have it in their power, especially in the South, to contribute to the return of national harmony and prosperity. The possibility, or even the promise of these services, will not, however, entitle them to any share in the administration of the Government. The country looks for a Cabinet in whose arms it may repose entire confidence; and the standard by which Gen. GRANT's advisers will in part be judged, is their relation to the party whose principles and policy have just achieved so signal a triumph.

The Whisky Trials—The Government and District-Attorney Courtney.

The Retrenchment Committee, it was announced in our Washington dispatches of Saturday, is to be called together early this week, for the purpose of investigating the matters connected with the indictments against Dr. BLAISDELL, D. MESSMORE and the other members of the Kentucky Bourbon Company. This refers, we presume, to the extraordinary statement found in our law reports of Friday, that by a recent order from Washington the District-Attorney for this district had been directed to suspend the trial of these indictments. If half that we hear in this connection be true there is a loud call for investigation. The circumstances under which these indictments were found are too notorious to require recital here. The Press and the public have time and again called on District-Attorney COURTNEY to bring them to trial, and now, when the trials can no longer be postponed by legal subterfuge, they are put off, it is alleged, by procurement of influences operating in Washington, from here, in favor of the "whisky ring." When the agents of this ring can reach into our courts of justice, through influences brought to bear in Washington, after all appliances and resources of a local character have failed, it is time that the machinery employed should be exposed. If this cannot be done through the courts, by all means let a Congressional committee take it in hand.

But we believe that the District-Attorney has it in his power to perform a signal act of justice, and in a way much more effective than is possible through a Congressional committee. In the Washington dispatch just referred to it was stated that the committee proposed to investigate a "pretended arrest of an Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, and the payment by him and subsequent return of a large sum of money and securities on condition of a suspension of proceedings." For several weeks rumors have been afloat in regard to this transaction, so definite that it can be a matter of no great difficulty for the District-Attorney to bring it before the Grand Jury. It is alleged that a conspiracy was formed several months ago between parties in this City and in Washington for a grand black mailing operation on revenue officers and distillers; that in pursuance of this scheme, affidavits were gotten up by a law firm in this City, on which a warrant was procured from a United States Commissioner, which warrant was placed in the hands of one personating a Deputy Marshal; that the Ex-Collector was placed under a pretended arrest, and, finally, after paying over a large sum in money and securities, by advice of those concerned, left the country; that subsequently the conspirators tried the same operation with Collector BAILEY, but that officer placed those who had sworn falsely against him in jail, where they are now lying waiting trial; that still later, when the Binckley-Rollins affair came up the black-mailers became alarmed at certain phases of it, and made restitution to the Ex-Collector of the greater part of the plunder.

From what we learn it cannot be very difficult for the District-Attorney, if he be so disposed, to ventilate this affair before the Grand Jury now in session, and make a notable example of the professional and official robbers concerned in it.

We hope that it will be shown whether the proceedings just referred to—those against Collector BAILEY—those against Commissioner ROLLINS, and those now alleged to be in progress in Washington against Mr. COURTNEY and the officers named above, are all outcroppings of the same vein, and whether sums of money have been paid by the whisky ring, and professional thieves and perjurers employed to assail the reputation and position of those officers who have made themselves obnoxious to these precious scoundrels. Whether through a Congressional committee or a Grand Jury, let the examination be searching and the exposure and prosecution merciless; that all concerned may learn a useful lesson as to the responsibility incurred by those who deliberately assail, whether from motives of venality or of revenge, the position and character of either private citizens or public officers.

General Acquiescence in the Election of Grant.

Save a few chronic sore-heads, everybody, upon the whole, is tolerably well satisfied with the election of Gen. GRANT. Beyond the boundaries of the Union, there is almost unanimity of satisfaction. The Tory and the Liberal Parties in England, the Government and Opposition Press in France, vie in commendation. So it will be the world over, and day by day, and week by week, congratulations will dribble in upon us from Russia, Turkey, India, China and the uttermost parts of the earth. Never, since the days of WASHINGTON, was a worthier President, in the opinion of transatlantic observers, chosen. And, considering the spirit and venom of the canvass, there are no instances in our history of a more sudden subsidence of party prejudice and opposition.

It is a very curious circumstance that we find some of the most malignant political foes of Gen. GRANT claiming him now as a Democrat, though he was a good enough Republican till after election. One Democratic weekly, *The Round Table,* broke and bolted upon the October elections, putting up GRANT in place of SEYMOUR—a move we suggested to the Democracy at the outset. The day after the late election two or three dozen other Democratic organs came out and claimed GRANT as a sound brother Democrat, whom they had all along been fighting under misapprehension. It was the old scene in the farce. "Tell me, in mercy tell me, have you got such a thing as a strawberry mark on your left arm?" *"No."* "No? Then you *are* my long-lost brother."

Yes, GRANT is a good Democrat, of the stamp of SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, DIX and LOGAN; of PIERREPONT, STANTON, SICKLES, GRISWOLD—a class more accurately and specifically described as *Republicans,* to distinguish them from the corrupt Tammany Democracy of the North, the repudiating Democracy of the West, the treason-tainted Democracy of the South. The real moral, however, of this Democratic abduction of Gen. GRANT is full of significance. It is that, despite the bitterness of the long strife, all parties now are reasonably content with the new President. The better portion of the Democratic Press, North and South, is ready to advocate hearty good-will toward the new Administration; and, so long as it does that, we will let it conjure up what devices it will to demonstrate its continuance of party fealty.

All this looks well for the future. Men's eyes are now opened to the folly of the canvass; and the charges which only the other day looked so portentous, are already disenchanted from the partisan haze, and appear trivial and silly in the extreme. From a late Southern paper, we got this despairing cry regarding Gen. GRANT:

> "He will be elected upon the crest of a revolutionary wave, and thrown into power without capacity to comprehend even the lowest duties of his office. Being imbecile himself, his hand will be used, and he himself will be used, for all the base purposes of office by those who are pushing him forward for such uses. The chains of tyranny are to be more firmly riveted upon the limbs of the Southern people."

Does anybody believe that trash now—even its writer? Bah! Those things pass with the fever of the canvass, and leave, let us hope, clearer heads and warmer hearts behind.

Reviled as Gen. GRANT was, ridiculed as were his pithy sentences, which formed the watchwords of the campaign, these latter really were the seed that dropped into all hearts, and now bring forth fruit of hope, confidence, and concord, an hundred fold.

While it is felt that "peace" will be the result of the long struggle, it is also recognized that the administration of Gen. GRANT will be eminently practical in its character. A President whose main distinction is his legal acumen or political theories, can hardly avoid directing his administration in a way to give scope to his peculiar powers. A President whose main characteristics are sound judgment, good sense, practical conduct of affairs, in short, who is a good *Executive,* naturally aims to make his administration distinguished for these qualities. Such a practical man is Gen. GRANT; and it is the consciousness of this fact, doubtless, that gives that general confidence in the future, which is the best omen of the hour.

Europe, the East and America.

When WASHINGTON, in his memorable Farewell Address, warned his countrymen against "entangling alliances," and when European liberal statesmen, half a century ago, congratulated all lovers of liberty that an ocean separated free America from the dynastic encroachments of the Old World, the genius of communication was in its infancy; few dreamed of the facilities of modern intercourse, which have essentially changed the relations of nations as well as individuals to each other and to the various peoples of the civilized earth. The consequence is that *influence* is no longer simply direct and diplomatic, but intangible and persuasive, and the life and laws of America are felt not only in Europe, but in the East, without Governmental interference.

The present reform movements in England have been confirmed, if not inspired, by the successful termination of the war for the Union in America, every fact of which has been discussed by the Press and pondered by the people. In France the liberal publicists, like LABOULAYE, have drawn their best arguments from the social and civic facts of our national life.

But a more striking illustration of the manner in which our country, without any direct interference, is gradually making herself felt in foreign politics, may be found in the sensitiveness lately manifested by the leading Conservative organs in Paris, on account of what these journals call the *success* of the Greek Minister at Washington. This gentleman, ALEXANDER RANGABE, passed last year in this country and won many friends among our cultivated citizens by his urbanity, erudition and enthusiasm for his country. Of a distinguished Greek family, and allied by marriage to an English name of honorable repute in the East, an accomplished scholar and a true patriot, after a cordial reception here, and a recognition of the claims of the Cretan heroes among our people, mainly secured by his intelligent exposition of the facts of the hour, Mr. RANGABE was recalled by his Government in order that he might represent it at Paris; his son, meanwhile, acting as Chargé d'Affaires until a new Minister is appointed. Some of the French papers have a very satirical announcement of the arrival of the new Minister from Greece; as nothing can be justly said against his ability or character, and as his acquirements command the respect of the *savants* of the French capital, *L'Etendard* has the bad taste to attack his personal appearance, quoting a couplet ridiculing his short stature. And what is the ground of offence? Why simply that this learned and excellent man was the first Minister sent by Greece to the United States—that he gained for his country the sympathy of our people, and that resolutions to that effect, and especially in favor of the Cretans, were passed by Congress. The French Press declares Greece ungrateful to France, who helped her with arms and money to secure her independence, thus to seek American sympathy for those sturdy belligerents in the little island which still braves the cruel warfare of despotic Turkey.

An able Athenian journal, *La Grece,* on the subject of American intervention in the East says:

> "We do not have to seek far for the cause of the cold reception accorded our Minister at the Court of the Tuileries. Among other reasons there is one that can only prove flattering to M. RANGABE. The intervention of the United States in the affairs of the East, which cannot be otherwise than favorable to the cause of liberty, is anything but acceptable to the Powers who desire to continue to enjoy the advantages, imaginary or real, which they derive from the subjection of the Christians of the Orient to Turkey. If M. RANGABE, as Greek Minister at Washington, has really contributed, as the French Press pretends, to induce America to this course, we, as citizens of the Kingdom of Greece, can only feel proud and happy that the diplomacy of our little State has rendered the Christians of the East this signal service. All the great European Powers have egotistical views in regard to the Orient; America alone is disinterested. She will never become the instruments of England, France or Russia. Her influence will only be exerted in behalf of the enfranchisement of the Christians from Turkish rule and to promote free trade and navigation in the Bosphorus and Black Sea."

The Commerce of New-York.

No less than ten steamers leave this port for Europe during the present week—five for Liverpool, and the remainder for Glasgow, London, Havre, Hamburg and Bremen, respectively. Five of the number leave on Saturday, accompanied by a flight of fifteen smaller steamships for Southern ports, Havana and the Isthmus, the total forming a magnificent fleet of twenty vessels, which will all pass through the Narrows in the course of a few hours. And it may be reckoned, basing the calculation upon the average passages and usual dates of arrival of the steamers of the various lines, that on the evening of Saturday no less than *forty* steamships of the lines we have mentioned will be at sea in the Atlantic, the British Channels and the German Ocean, all bound to and from this port. And yet nearly every company concerned in the trade is building fresh ships, each more speedy and commodious than the last, and several of them are already preparing to increase the number of their trips. If this is the state of things now, what are we to expect when the Pacific Railroad is in operation, and China brought within little more than six weeks of London, *via* San Francisco and New-York?

Economy Among the Middle Classes.

There is probably no country in the world where there is so little economy as in this. People make money easily and spend it as readily.

Almost every one is versatile and hopeful, and if driven out of one employment, he can easily find, or hopes he can find, another. There is little of that shadow of care and burden of anxiety about the future, which so weighs upon and darkens the lives of the middle classes in the Old World. Accordingly, persons of moderate incomes—especially the salaried classes—do not save much. They spend their full incomes, and there is reason to fear that since the depreciation of the currency, too many of these have been consuming their capitals. We believe that there never was a time in our history in which the salaried classes—accountants, clerks, teachers, professors and clergymen—were so poor, not only in annual incomes, but in the total amount of their savings. The mechanics and laborers have done better; and yet it has been within our knowledge that one of the best-contrived plans ever invented for a kind of coöperative building association among mechanics in this City was wrecked, partly on account of the mechanics having so little of saved capital.

The farmers are the most economical, and, therefore, the most prosperous of any of our different classes. They have added immensely to their capital in the past few years, by relieving their farms of mortgages and by opening new land. Our paper currency has had a most disastrous effect on the economical habits of the people. It has brought with it its usual result in unsettling values and encouraging gambling and speculation, so that thousands of young men who ought to be engaged in farming or manufacturing, run to the cities and take any employment, that they may gamble on the Stock Exchange. Regular industry and a habit of small saving have given way to risky speculations and extravagant expenditure. This class of persons are peculiarly liable to be "plucked" on the Stock Exchange. They have only small capitals; they know little of the mysterious movements of railroad securities and the gold market; they are continually tempted by that most tempting of all money-brokers, the stock-broker, from whom they borrow almost without knowing it, and who is all smiles and accommodation, till the fatal day of stringency comes, when he sweeps away their little capital as indifferently as a gamester pockets the lost gold-pieces; they are completely at the mercy of the gigantic operators, who can create or destroy values by the millions at a stroke of their pens, and the result is that this large class of persons have become very poor and very extravagant. Besides, no one can place as much value on a dirty little piece of paper as on a coin. He gives it out more carelessly; he thinks less of saving it. A depreciated paper currency will never be saved as gold and silver are.

But there must be deeper reasons why our middle and professional classes save so little. Let any one think over his acquaintances having incomes from $2,500 to $6,000 a year, and reflect how very little, in all probability, these persons lay by each year. And yet they are the class who, above all, need economy, because their children are not trained to labor, and their habits will be expensive. One ingenious writer suggests that, with most persons, the difficulty is purely mathematical; that is, the almost impossibility of comprehending that the product of 365 by 12½ is 4,562½, or, in other words, that a shilling a day makes $45 62 at the end of a year. But a more probable explanation is, that a very considerable number of persons never know exactly what their monthly expenses are, and fancy they are saving when they are not. Accounts lap over, there are outstanding bills, or little ventures, prospective gains are reckoned, or uncertain debts, so that the chance is that if any one of our readers should ask his neighbor what it cost him to live, he would give as an answer a sum several hundred or thousand dollars out of the way, according to his scale of living.

The only way by which many persons can tell what their real expenses are, is by drawing all house-money in checks, and finding their balance in bank at the end of the year. Small house-accounts kept with perfect accuracy, we believe to be an ideal not yet attained by the mass of American housekeepers, male or female.

The most ingenious device, undoubtedly to force many people to save, is life insurance. The premium to be paid is not like an ordinary sum, set aside as savings, which the owner may, if he choose, appropriate to amusement or indulgence. It is rather an imperative obligation, which must be discharged annually, under penalty of severe loss. It is equally so with payments on mortgages. Such debts stir up the most careless and self-indulgent, and force them to economize. They save without knowing it. They are going without present gratifications, for the sake of accumulating something for those they leave behind them.

And in this view, the immense spread among our people within a few years, of life insurance, is one of the most encouraging signs of the prosperity of the future.

The greatest of all obstacles to saving is, of course, the scale of living of our middle classes. People live here in a style entirely out of proportion to income. It is undoubtedly true that the style of incomes of $5,000 in America, is like that of $10,000 incomes in Europe. Our middle classes will never accumulate property till they learn to content themselves with more simple furniture, smaller houses and less display.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mayor HOFFMAN was very severe on the Republican Party the other night for having used enormous sums of money in the late canvass, and mentioned, as a special enormity, that the sum of $20,000 was given to them by a single individual. He forgot to add that this individual was a distinguished Democrat, and also that *twice* that sum, $40,000, was given by another "individual," Mr. HELMBOLD, the druggist, to the Democratic Party, to aid in the election of SEYMOUR. The sin of receiving large sums of money from individuals and using them in elections does not lie wholly at the door of the Republican Party, as Mr. HOFFMAN would have his hearers suppose. It is usual, we beg the Mayor to understand, for successful candidates for office to abate something of the bitterness of party rancor after the contest is over. Has the Mayor become incapable of so much liberality as this?

Senator POMEROY has just been making an ass of himself by walking bareheaded through the streets of Leavenworth, as a show to the assembled mob. "Citizens of all political parties were anxious to see the novel spectacle of our Senator trudging through the streets bareheaded." Naturally enough. People of all parties, and "without distinction of race or color," are of course delighted to see a man of character or holding a high and dignified position, put himself on a level with a circus clown or make himself ridiculous and absurd in any way!—but that is not generally deemed a sufficient reason for his doing it. The only excuse Senator POMEROY seems to have had for making a show of himself in this case, was that he had *said* he would if his County gave a Republican majority. He was a goose for saying it—and an ass for doing it. This sort of political wagers had better be left to the class of politician who have nothing to lose by making themselves ridiculous, and who can, therefore, afford a little innocent amusement to the crowd without doing themselves any damage. But if grave Senators go into the business they will ruin it. We shall expect to hear of our old friend NYE, standing on his head some day in front of the Clerk's desk, or of MORGAN balancing a ten-foot pole on the tip of his nose, because Nevada or New-York may, or may not, vote in a particular way. If dignitaries turn zanies, what is to become of the professionals.

The Providence *Journal* has just discovered that four men, who were members of the State Committee in 1865 and charged with the duty of providing ballots for election day, had refused to send out the tickets of a candidate for Congress unless he would contribute $4,000 toward the expenses of the canvass. He compromised with them for half the amount. The *Journal* says "no such scandal as this has before come upon Rhode Island politics." We fear that other States cannot say as much. This sort of black-mailing has come to be among the regular abuses of party politics. The *Journal* is quite right to be indignant and to denounce this flagrant abuse of a party trust; but there are States in which it would be deemed ridiculous to make an outcry about such a matter, because it is so common an occurrence.

The *World* is advising the Democratic members of Congress how to behave themselves. It urges them to ask nothing of President GRANT that "cannot be given them by virtue of the great constituency they represent;" and then proceeds to show that they actually represent a majority of the people. It adds that "a proud position will be theirs *if they have the wit* to apprehend it." Ah! there's the rub!

The *World* evidently thinks postage franks can be sold as freely as naturalization papers, and it is trying to negotiate with a United States Senator on the subject. We have no doubt it can drive a fair bargain with some of its own members of Congress.

At the election in Augusta, Ga., everything went on quietly until a negro, awaiting his turn to vote, got into a wordy altercation with an Irishman, whom he cursed. "The negro," says the report, "was instantly shot—by whom is not known." This led to a general riot, in which the "Radical Sheriff, Mr. A. G. RUFFIN," tried to restore order, and during the row, "a dull sound was heard, and RUFFIN said, 'I am shot,'" which proved to be the case; "no one knew whence the shot came, or who fired it." The election is now over, and we hope the people of the South will put an end to these scenes as speedily as possible. It will be much better that they should do this themselves, than that they should wait to have it done for them. Gen. GRANT, we fancy, will be thoroughly *radical* in his determination that this style of doing things shall cease.

The salary of the President is $25,000 a year. It was fixed at this sum in the early days of the Government. At that time, it represented five times as much, if not ten times as much, as it represents now. It is altogether too small to support the President in proper style, and to enable him to meet his necessary expenditures as Chief Executive of the nation. It ought to be, at the very lowest, $100,000. We have no doubt that the next Congress will take some action in this matter. President GRANT should not be compelled to live in the cheap boarding-house style.

We are pleased to see that ex-Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, has gone back to reside in his native State, and has accepted a judgeship under the State Government. He recently visited Missouri, and it was said he intended to remove to that State; but it seems he has decided otherwise. Mr. ORR is one of the ablest and most judicious public men in the South. His political position in Congress before the war was such as to commend him to universal respect, and his position since the close of the war has shown him to be governed by sagacity, prudence and great wisdom. South Carolina, and the South at large, has need of leaders like Mr. ORR.

The question of the sale and purchase of Cuba may be considered settled; for we are now as positively assured the Spanish Government would not sell the island as we are positively sure the American Government would not buy it. Spain cannot afford to make the sale; and we cannot afford to make the purchase.

Gen. GRANT very sensibly declined the "ovation" that was proposed for him when he came to Washington; and his unexpected arrival there on Saturday night was doubtless a great disappointment to the *ovationists.* Gen. GRANT has given it to be understood that he is not a popularity-hunter, and does not wish to be bothered by brass bands and office-seeking politicians. It is evident that he understands his position as well as himself.

The ex-Queen of Naples, wife of FRANCIS II., now resident at Rome, is taking steps to obtain a divorce, for which there is alleged to be a ground recognized by the Roman Church. We should think that the royal husband of the Queen of Spain would also take steps to obtain a divorce, now that the scandal about Senor MARFORI has caused him to be laughed at all over Europe.

The trouble in Florida is not between Republican and Democratic officials, but between two classes of Republicans, each of which is scrambling for the offices. From all we can learn, it appears that Gov. REED is in the right in the whole matter, and has both the law and the facts on his side. But the "carpet-baggers" ought to hang together, as far as possible.

The Post-Office Department have directed that the letter-carriers be *uniformed* while on duty, and have provided a uniform for their wear. We should judge it to be neat, distinctive and comfortable. The order is a good one, and will be of advantage to the public as well as to those who wear the uniform.

We spoke the other day of the prominent part Spanish editors had played in the anti-Bourbon revolution. The new Government has taken so many of them into its service that a large number of the journals have been left without managers or writers; and the proprietor of a Madrid journal had to offer terms sufficiently tempting to induce a civil Governor to resign his place and assume the editorial chair. Two of the leaders in the Junta were once journalists; and both Gen. PRIM and Marshal SERRANO have shown their appreciation of the aid the Revolution has received from the Press, by writing letters of thanks to the Editor of the *Gaulois*, (Paris,) who has been among its ablest journalistic supporters. PRIM's letter to the *Gaulois* called out a criticism from M. GIRARDIN, of the *Liberté;* and to this PRIM replied in a long letter of remarkable ability, which displayed a thorough knowledge of the political situation and the political necessities of Spain.

It seems that the recent cable dispatch announcing the final overthrow, in the Superior Courts at Westminster, of female pretensions to the franchise in England was a false alarm. It was the rejection, by the revising barrister for the City of Westminster, of individual claims made by women in that district, that led to the confusion. The revising barrister is simply a practicing lawyer, employed for the occasion to preside over the registration and to decide on disputed claims, subject always to appeal to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, whose decision is final. The rejected applicants in Westminster appealed—how it touches the feelings, the mere idea of "rejected" and "appealing" woman—and their cases, of course, were referred to the Common Pleas. But priority over all the appellants from different parts of the country seems to have been fitly accorded to Miss LYDIA BECKER, the very arch-priestess of the new gospel of womanhood, the authoress of subtle essays on the characteristics of the feminine mind, and the able pleader of woman's right to the suffrage before the Manchester Registration Court. In this case, however, she has intrusted the advocacy of her claims to Mr. COLERIDGE, a gentleman gifted with great eloquence and the power of appealing to the imagination and sentiment of his hearers, even when discussing the most matter of fact topics. We look forward with interest to the result of the case.

Since the Spanish Government have determined to dispatch a large military force to Cuba, to suppress the insurrection, we may expect to see a speedy end to the ill-timed movement. Some of the leaders of the Cuban revolt assert that their demands are only for the same rights as have been established by the people of Spain; and they say that Captain-General LERSUNDI has not only denied them these rights, but has punished severely those who claimed them, or attempted to exercise them. There is no doubt that LERSUNDI has shown too little respect to the directions of the revolutionary authorities, and the latter cannot be too prompt in introducing the new order of things into the oppressed island.

The increase of pauperism in England is one of the deepest problems with which that country has to deal, or rather with which it ought to deal. The returns this year show some 80,000 paupers more than last year, and there has been a steady increase every year of late. They now amount to nearly a *million.* It appears that all divisions of the Kingdom have shared in this year's recruits to the pauper ranks, but the metropolitan, manufacturing and mining districts received by far the largest accessions. The criminal classes, too, amount to a very formidable body. In 1866 they amounted in England and Wales alone to 141,000, according to the last Police returns; but this includes prostitutes, habitual vagrants, and persons suspected. Including merely those who live by crime, to whom crime is not only habitual, but is a vocation, a profession, a recognized and regular mode of livelihood, and the only one they have, there are—

Known thieves and malefactors, and receivers at large	25,848
Known thieves and malefactors, and receivers in prison	28,770
Total	54,618
Estimated number of prostitutes and tramps, &c., in league with malefactors, and often stealing themselves	30,000
Total	84,618

During the last few years, an immense number of male infants have been christened ULYSSES. In the next few years, the number will doubtless be vastly increased. In naming babies after the next President, parents should be satisfied with ULYSSES, and not, as is too often the custom, call the child ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT BLANK. This last is the American style, but it is a very clumsy one.

WASHINGTON.

The Fortieth Congress—Frauds in the Internal Revenue.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 8.

Vice-President COLFAX will arrive in the city to-morrow morning. Senator WADE, President of the Senate, arrived last evening, and both officers will, on Tuesday at noon, declare the second session of the Fortieth Congress adjourned *sine die.* The third session begins, by law, on Monday, the 7th of December, four weeks hence.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

One of your neighbors has been making a good deal of noise about an intended sweep of officeholders connected with internal revenue affairs, beginning with the Secretary of the Treasury, and including nearly all the revenue officials in your City. It is understood that this information rests on the authority of Mr. C. C. YEATON, who proposed a plan, as you may remember, some time since for preventing whisky frauds, and who has recently been one of the parties consulting with the President and Cabinet in regard to revenue matters. His influence in the matter has been somewhat damaged of late, by the news that a warrant for his arrest was granted on the 24th of last August, by a Brooklyn Magistrate, for the alleged larceny of jewelry, Government bonds, spoons, &c., valued at $4,000. It is said that he has left the District, but not, so far as I am aware, in the service of the Government.

PERSONAL.

Gen. TERRY, of the Indian Peace Commission, is in the city.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 8.

STEAMBOAT FEES ON THE LAKES.

The Treasury Department is informed that at most of the ports of delivery on Western waters other than those on the frontier, a great diversity of practice exists in the collection of fees from steamboats and other vessels; and also at most of said ports exorbitant fees are collected, for which the officers of customs have no warrant whatever in law. In order, therefore, to correct such abuses, the list of fees has been prepared and is soon to be promulgated for the benefit of all concerned.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

The appointment of Gov. C. C. COX, of Maryland, as Commissioner of Pensions, which was confirmed with remarkable unanimity by the Senate, seems to give universal satisfaction. Changes are being made in the clerical corps and a system of rules adopted which cannot fail to elevate the standard of qualification and efficiency. Especial attention is given to frauds and irregularities, and extraordinary measures have already been instituted for the speedy and complete correction of these growing evils. Important suggestions, it is said, will appear in the forthcoming report of the Commissioner, which, if concurred in by Congress, will not only greatly facilitate the onerous labors of the Bureau, but save millions of dollars to the Government.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

Mrs. LANDER's production of the first American version of "Marie Antoinette"—RISTORI's tragedy—which is to take place at the Broadway Theatre this evening, and Mrs. BOWERS' return to the New-York stage in a new translation of "Elizabeth," to be produced at Niblo's Garden to-night, comprise all that is new in the theatrical programme for the current week.

The "Lancashire Lass" gains steadily in popularity at Wallack's, and has now entered upon a steady and prosperous career. There is a demand for a drama that exhibits so many picturesque points of interest, and displays a variety of admirable acting. It will be played every evening during the week.

At the Bowery "After Dark" is to be repeated every night, and of course "Humpty Dumpty" will remain the attraction at the Olympic Theatre.

Two attractions of opposite character will invite attention toward Wood's Museum this week: Musical burlesque ("Ixion,") and the menagerie. Without any intention of drawing an odious parallel, we can observe that the artists in both entertainments resemble each other in being of foreign extraction, very difficult to import, costly to keep, and of the highest order of exotics. The attention of the public will be directed particularly to these entertainments, no doubt. Each will have its votaries, and it may not be impossible to hear the same fair lips pass judgment on Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and the big bear within five minutes of each other. As for ourselves, it is equally our duty to regard the beauties and the beasts; there is something beautiful in everything, and men and monkies alike count on our smiles, and not in vain. In the afternoons the fairy piece of "Cinderella" will be given at Wood's Museum, and the Ellinger & Foote company of Lilliputian boys, fat women, thin men and Circassian girls, will be exhibited in the lecture-room.

The drama of "Under the Gaslight" enters the second week of its revival at the New-York Theatre. It has been well received again by the public, and the house on Saturday night held a crowded audience. The new scenery and very strong cast which now illustrates the play gives it a new interest with those who admire this class of exciting entertainment. There is too much floating knowledge of the piece, in one shape or another, to render necessary any details of the performance at this time.

The European Circus is to remain open two weeks longer, and perhaps, if the weather is favorable, even beyond that. The place is still comfortable to visit, and the canvas tent keeps out the cold almost as well as the iron walls of Mr. LENT's place. This evening ROBINSON is to ride his daring somersault act on the new horse which he has had in training for some time. It will be his first appearance in the act since his return from Europe.

BOUCICAULT's drama of "After Dark" is announced for Niblo's Garden next Monday; Mr. F. C. Bangs, McKee Rankin, O. Marlowe, C. Peters, E. Coleman, D. Varrey, Belvil Ryan, Andy Roome, Miss Louisa Moore, (from the London Haymarket Theatre,) Miss Edith Challis, (from the Adelphi,) and Sidney Vane, (from the London Alhambra,) are engaged for it.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON appears in Buffalo to-night.

Signor BLITZ will give a series of his Parlor Magical Entertainments in Newark this week.

MAGGIE MITCHELL is in St. Louis.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK gives five performances in Buffalo this week.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. BATEMAN announces that the present will most positively be the last week this season of "La Belle Hélène;" not that the public is tired with that memorable production, or in any way wearied with the winks and fillips of the incomparable TOSTEE, but Mr. BATEMAN desires, before the production of novelties already in preparation, to revive the great success of the early part of the season, "Barbe Bleue." In the latter work Mlle. IRMA and M. AUJAC will, of course, resume their original *rôles.* We have already referred to the sale of Pike's Opera House to the Erie Railroad Company. The auditorium, we learn, will not be destroyed, or in any way interfered with until the termination of Mr. BATEMAN's lease, which runs into the Spring.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.

"Genevieve de Brabant" enters on its fourth week to-night. It seems to be a success, and attracts good audiences.

THE MINSTRELS.

The BRYANTS have brought out a capital comic version of "La Somnambula"—not so funny, perhaps, as "Il Trovatore," but hearty and amusing. The music is *mélange,* with many of the original airs and choruses retained. These are rendered with precision and fine effect. The scenery, too, is excellent, and the costumes leave nothing to be desired.

At KELLY & LEON's the novelty of the week has been a burlesque version of OFFENBACH's "Orphée aux Enfers," which has been produced in the sumptuous manner usual at this establishment. The music is more familiar to the community than the work whence it is obtained, and, indeed, is better than the text. LEON has adapted both with remarkable skill. The principal *morceaux* are rendered with artistic skill, and the general production of "Orphée" is in every way equal to that of "La Grande Dutch-S."

The San Francisco Minstrels are floating on calmly to fortune, as is their wont. "Barber Brown" is still received with all the old favor, and, as a matter of course, continues on the bills.

ITALIAN OPERA.

We are to have, after all, a short season of opera at the Academy of Music. It will be under the direction of Mr. MAX MARETZEK, a gentleman who is constantly at the post of honor in the hour of danger. The campaign opens on Monday next, the 16th. Mr. MARETZEK's country tour has been eminently successful, and his company, which in many respects is new, has been spoken of highly by the critics. It has lately been reinforced by Mme. LA GRANGE—an admirable and well-known artist—who will appear, we learn, in German as well as Italian opera. It is hinted, too, that an arrangement may be effected with Miss KELLOGG. Mr. MARETZEK will, at all events, present us with a good *ensemble* and several new operas, among the latter AUBER's "Un jour de Bonheur" and FLOTOW's "Judea." We trust that the entertainment may meet with success. It is time that there was some sign of a musical reaction. It is a shame that the Academy of Music should be handed over to mere strolling players and acrobats.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, whose admirable lectures we have frequently referred to, commences his annual series of humorous entertainments at Steinway Hall to-night. The "Spratts at Saratoga" are the fruitful theme of the first lecture. These entertainments are an important part of our most enjoyable Winter amusements.

The first Arion concert of the season takes place at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening.

At the same establishment, but on Thursday next, Nov. 12, Mr. J. R. HAUER also gives a concert, assisted by excellent talent.

On Wednesday, Nov. 18, also at the same establishment, Miss HENRIETTA MARETZEK, a talented young pianiste, makes her *début* in a grand concert.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, with his double orchestra, announces a grand instrumental concert in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday next. Few bands have equalled this in precision and balance. Mr. THOMAS' programmes are always admirable.

Mr. ALF. BURNETT, the Western humorist, has joined forces with Mr. JAS. TAYLOR at the Apollo Rooms, and an admirable bill is nightly offered to the public.

Mlle. OLYMPE AUDOUARD, a lady of position who has enjoyed the advantages of knowing many European celebrities, and who is herself of high intellectual culture, will give the first of a series of "Conferences" at the Theatre of the Union League Club on the 11th instant (Wednesday). The subject is "Victor Hugo."

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA made her last appearance in San Francisco on the 14th ult. The opera was the "Bohemian Girl," and the house was crowded, the receipts amounting to $3,400 in gold. Mme. ROSA and her company are now on their way home. They travel overland, and will appear once in concert at Stockton, twice at Sacramento City, once in Marysville, once in Grass Valley, once in Nevada, once in Virginia City, and three times in Salt Lake City, whence they proceed to Omaha by stage. It is stated that Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will revisit California next season.

Prof. RAYMOND, the celebrated elocutionist and Shakespearian scholar, announces a series of three readings from the Poet, commencing to-morrow evening, Nov. 10. They will be given in the theatre of the Union League Club. Mr. JEROME's handsome little establishment is rapidly becoming popular. We are certain that entertainments of the character contemplated by Prof. RAYMOND will contribute to its fame. The selections on Tuesday are from "Twelfth Night."

CALIFORNIA.

The Recent Earthquakes—The Phenomena Preceding Them—Their Character and Extent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, Oct. 24, 1868.

Precisely what we have expected—and particularly during this month, October being earthquake month, in contradistinction to all others—has at last taken place.

THE PHENOMENA PRECEDING THE EARTHQUAKE.

For the past two months there have existed atmospheric phenomena all along the Pacific Coast, which have attracted the attention of the newspapers and the people in general. The most noticeable of this phenomena has been the smoky condition of the atmosphere from Alaska to Mexico; the nauseating oppressiveness of the air everywhere upon the coast; the tidal eccentricities at Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and other harbors of Southern California; subterranean rumblings and explosions in the Utah basin, and in the Mojave and Colorado deserts, and in other extinct volcano sections; sickening fogs; sulphuric vapor, and other climatic peculiarities.

AN EARTHQUAKE LOOKED FOR.

Really, had there been no convulsions or volcanic action in South America, and at the Sandwich Islands, California being situated in what may be termed a "slightly earthquakery" country, and October being "earthquake month," it is perfectly natural that the peculiarities of the temperature and the atmospheric eccentricities generally, during the past two months, should have been productive of disagreeable foreboding and unpleasant conjecture. The "earthquake sharps" had systematically grouped these peculiarities of climate, &c., together, and a convulsion of some sort seemed to be regarded as inevitable. "Isn't this real earthquake weather?" was often asked, especially by those who had never experienced a shock, and were of course entirely unacquainted with its peculiarity of appearance.

THE FIRST SERIOUS SHOCK.

Up to the present writing, it is just three days since the first shock; and, properly, we may term it an earthquake period of seventy-two hours, as the earth has been in motion more or less during that time. The first shock commenced at 7:54 o'clock Wednesday morning, Oct. 21. Since then there have been nineteen distinct shocks, seven of which were very severe.

The first, as I have stated above, commenced at 7:54 o'clock Wednesday morning, and lasted forty-three seconds. The direction was from the south, broken in sections by an irregular rotary motion, and was horizontal in character. At the time of its occurrence the heavens were obscured by masses of cloudy matter, partly resembling fog and partly haze, and the shock was accompanied by violent gushes of wind, and a sort of rumbling noise much like that of heavy artillery slowly crossing a distant bridge. I would state that I have been as anxious to experience a shock of earthquake as I was years ago to witness a battle or a volcanic eruption. I have realized the sensation, and pray God that I may never experience another.

Upon the night preceding the earthquake I had promised to breakfast early with a lady friend who was to depart in the morning train for Southern California. I came down stairs at 7:45, and at once entered into conversation with Mr. WETHERBEE, one of the proprietors of the Occidental Hotel, and formerly an *attaché* of the Fifth-avenue, in New-York, he standing in the interior of the office and myself upon the outside. I distinctly heard the rumbling, but paid ny attention to it. Almost simultaneously the gas-fixtures commenced shaking, and in a few seconds shook violently. "What's that?" ejaculated WETHERBEE, twice. The whole house seemed to move backward and forward. I felt a dizziness, but did not think of an earthquake. "My God! it's an earthquake!" shouted the host, and over the counter part of the desk he made a bound, and up stairs. As he approached the stairs he encountered a multitude of people, of both sexes and all ages, mostly in their *robes a la nuit,* rushing pell-mell for the street, shrieking and screaming. At this juncture the scene completely baffled description. Between four and five hundred people were rushing forth from their rooms and down stairs, in the wildest disorder. The hotel trembled like an aspen leaf, while the noise of the banging of doors, the cracking and falling of plaster and moulding and ornaments, and the shattering of glass so completely terrified me that I could not join in the attempt to escape, but staggered against one of the pillars, which seemed to move about like a tail pin of an express truck. If I allowed just one moment for thought it was that I should be entombed the next; for I fervently believed that the edifice would come down, and gave myself up to perfect resignation. As the vibration ceased, I recovered from my terror and proceeded, in company with Mr. BROWN, the President of the Napa Valley Railroad, to take a champagne cocktail, and then to survey the scene. It was easily surveyed; it was one of exceeding disorder; it was one of alarm, a second and more terrible shock being expected. Some minutes passed, and gradually the crowds that had assembled in the middle of the streets, scattered along the sidewalks and disappeared, and dwellings and places of business resumed the situation of the day before. It was not long, however, that the news was spread that a vast destruction of valuable life and property had taken place, and before 10 o'clock multitudes of men, women and children had sallied out to see the wreck. It was early known that several persons had been killed and mortally hurt, and that most every one had suffered in the loss of property from five cents to five dollars and upward. It is not known now how many lives have been lost, and the amount of property destroyed cannot be correctly computed. It is known, however, that six men were killed, about thirty badly hurt, and double that number slightly. The destruction of property cannot be overestimated at $1,250,000. As far as known seventeen buildings were entirely or almost entirely destroyed; the walls or portions of the walls of some thirty odd will have to be taken down, while more than three hundred brick buildings are more or less cracked, or otherwise injured. It was by far the most terrible calamity that has ever befallen San Francisco, and was one of those terrific throes of nature which we hope may never revisit us.

THE SECOND SEVERE SHOCK.

At 10:15 of the same day, the earth was again thrown into violent motion, the vibration lasting sensibly eleven seconds, and the oscillation, as before, being from a southerly direction. This shock was small compared to the first one, but really created as much alarm. Men, women and children rushed panic-stricken into the street, and business of all kinds yielded to immediate suspension. I was standing near the Occidental, on the point of starting for the Cliff House, upon the ocean side, four miles from the heart of the city, and I could distinctly see the houses reel in all directions. Horses attached to coaches and other vehicles ran away, so that even the middle of the streets was almost as dangerous as the sidewalks. This shock pretty thoroughly cleaned out the large hotels, especially the Occidental and Cosmopolitan, both of which are five stories high and as large as the St. Nicholas or Fifth-avenue. Men removed their women and children from all brick structures of questionable strength, and wooden buildings, and shanties and outhouses, and even places in the plaza, were immediately taken up. No injury to person or property is known to have taken place during this or any subsequent shock.

A THIRD QUAKE.

At 7:10 o'clock in the evening an oscillation took place which lasted about three seconds. Dogs whined and horses snorted, and movements for the street were made by a great many. Some nine or ten slight shocks occurred, but none of a character of a tendency to alarm. Wednesday was a night of terror. Thousands of men walked the streets and "banked out" till daylight. People residing in wooden structures opened their doors to their friends and acquaintances from the more imposing edifices of brick and stone, and the females packed themselves like bacon three or more in bed, while the sterner sex took observations, and piled themselves indiscriminately upon chairs, lounges and parlor floors. Most of the places of amusement were kept open, but the performances were done to empty benches.

THE FOURTH VIOLENT VIBRATION.

The fourth violent shock occurred at precisely 12:30 o'clock Thursday morning, Oct. 22. Its direction was from the south, and it was very sharp, giving two quick jerks in as many seconds—sharp enough to jerk every man and woman out of the arms of Morpheus in the City of San Francisco. Only about fifty out of five hundred persons were at the Occidental, including eight ladies. Most of them made a break for the main hall, took a glance at each other's physiognomy, and so forth, talked, laughed, and went out into the street, and then back to bed. From 1 A. M. until 12 midnight, there were perceptible oscillations, and two quite violent vibrations—just enough to scare a person a little.

THE LAST VIOLENT SHOCK.

Both the Cosmopolitan and Occidental Hotels were almost deserted on Thursday night, only three ladies remaining at the latter—Mrs. Dr. SCHOHN, Miss LILLIE HITCHCOCK and Mrs. HENRY EDGERTON. Two hours and a quarter after midnight a violent shock of a vertical character took place, lasting about four seconds. Like the others, it sent the people from their beds, many of whom it nauseated. It awoke me from a sound sleep, but I had prepared for it by sleeping with my clothes on, and with my door open and gas burning. People who were up say that just previous to the shock a large number of brilliant meteors shot athwart the heavens, and explosions like the collapse of a boiler immediately preceded the vibration. Since this last shock there have been a number of gentle oscillations, the most noticeable taking place at 4:30 last evening. The weather is very changeable while I write. At one time the sky is free from clouds and winds, and in a few minutes all is changed to fog or haze, when, *presto!* and we are enjoying delightful weather. We hope that the thing has ceased to exist—the "earthquake sharps," however, have a new one on hand, which they design trotting out to-night.

B. C. T.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

FREDERIC WILLIAM DICKENS, latest surviving brother of CHARLES DICKENS, died a few weeks ago at Darlington, England. He was a genial, good-humored gentleman, with a ready fund of anecdote, and was a general favorite in society.

The French Emperor has had what the Paris papers call a narrow escape. While out shooting at St. Germain recently the Duke DE CAUMONT LA FORCE, who was close to His Majesty at the time, was shot and slightly wounded by a careless keeper. The wounded man *might* have been the Emperor, and the wound *might* have been fatal!

The Earl of Derby has just had a severe attack of gout in the hand, which confined him to his bed for several days.

CARLETON is about to publish a satirical pamphlet, by C. H. WEBB, on the Grecian Bend and other fashionable extravagances. It will be called *The Wickedest Woman in New-York.*

BRENTANO has received all the London weeklies, literary and comic, and the November number of *Tinsley's Magazine,* the publisher of which follows the example of his American brethren and puts his wares early in the market.

On the 23d inst. Gen. KILPATRICK is to deliver a lecture in Music Hall, Boston, on Sherman's March to the Sea, in which the General played a conspicuous part.

EUGENE FORCADE's health has so greatly improved that he may ere long be expected to resume his pen. The *Gaulois* having published a sensational article, describing him as a raving maniac, he has himself written to contradict it in a terse and *spirituelle* letter.

ROSSINI, the eminent composer, is said to be seriously ill.

Prince CHARLES of Roumania is laid up with fever and ague.

A bookseller's clerk has been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for having sold the *Lanterne.*

The Paris censorship has prohibited a drama on account of its title, *Chilpéric III.,* fearing, no doubt, that the public might confound that sovereign with NAPOLEON III. On turning to the history of the first-named monarch, a newspaper writer found his description in Anquetil: "He had nothing against him but his incapacity, which was regarded as imbecility that would disappear as he grew older."

Dr. LEMERCIER, a well-known man of science, will this evening commence, at the Cooper Institute, a series of lectures on human and comparative anatomy and physiology. The lectures, six in number, will be illustrated with elastic models, which exhibit with scientific accuracy the anatomical structure and physiology of man and animals.

The publishers advertise the fifth edition of Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS' poem, *The Earthly Paradise,* for which Prof. MORLAY, editor of the *Fortnightly Review,* "anticipates a longer duration in the hearts and minds of men than perhaps any contemporary verse." A late London letter says: "Mr. MORRIS is hard at work on the concluding portion of *The Earthly Paradise,* to be published next year."

The Paris papers announce the death of "the mother of M. ALEXANDER DUMAS, the younger." Why not "the wife of M. ALEXANDER DUMAS, the elder?"

In addition to the public bequests in the will of the late CHARLES H. LEONARD, Esq., we learn, says the New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury,* that he gave by it to Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, of New-York, whose church he attended, the sum of $3,000. There are four executors to the will; two merchants of New-York, and Hon. OLIVER PRESCOTT and CHARLES L. WOOD, Esq., of New-Bedford.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.; Mr. GEO. A. ALDER, Salt Lake City; W. H. HARDING, United States Coast Survey; Col. JAS. E. TATE, Baltimore; Mr. ATTO KOCH, Bremen, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

SOUTHERN COMMENTS.

The Democratic Success in Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We would urge upon our victorious white and right fellow-citizens of Louisiana, that they should proceed with moderation and discrimination, but with steady and firm step, to the securing the fruits of their victory. Let no man who has not been true to you at all times become a leader or a standard-bearer. If men have repented of their past errors, welcome them to your ranks; but do not put them or permit them to march in the lead. Reserve that place to those who have ever been true and steadfast.

Whatever may be the result of the election for President, Louisiana is safe against Radicalism. But her State authorities are Radical, and must be changed. They must bow to the popular will. They must admit the supremacy of the voters and of the tax-payers. They must be made to do this. But how? In the first place, they must be persuaded not only to cease prodigality and oppressive legislation, but to repeal all laws under which the former has been made possible, and to refuse appropriations for it, and to repeal the latter. This can be effected by a firm and positive, yet moderate and liberal course, combining the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re.*

Gen. Grant's Silence—The Louisiana Election.

From the New-Orleans Times.

That silence which was golden to the candidate may prove dross to the executive ruler. It is, however, but justice to Gen. GRANT to say that persons who hold high position in the ranks of the Democracy express strong confidence, not only in his ability but in his honesty and conservatism. They think that he will prove equal to any occasion which may arise, and that he will disappoint the extreme views alike of his friends and of his enemies.

Of the election in this State little need be said. Though a grand triumph for the Democracy, it is of but little significance when viewed from a national standpoint. In a local point of view the triumph will, however, be as the good seed which the husbandman sows in hope. It accomplishes little for the present, but it is full of promise for the future.

Just What the Democrats' Mistake Was.

From the New Orleans Bee.

To us of the South this election teaches a lesson by which we should profit. We now see that GRANT ought, from the first, to have been the choice of the Democratic Party, as the only man in the Government who was friendly to the Southern people, and at the same time possessing the confidence of the Republican Party, and with that confidence the power to restore these States to their place in the Union. The Radicals, we must admit, might have chosen a worse man for us.

A Bitter Rebel View.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The vote of the North yesterday branded us as outlaws. Be it so. Let this outlawry rest upon those who, for vile, party purposes, have published us as such. Since prudence and submission to humiliation and degradation brings us no relief, we feel no interest in the Republic; and while we heretofore counseled prudence, and have restrained the hand of violence toward those who have brought upon us all our woes, we can only say to our friends, despise the Government that oppresses you, and visit a just and merited retribution upon the thieves and carpet-baggers who have made us slaves. GRANT is President. We are at his mercy. But if the bondholder and the snobs of the North expect to roll in luxury and maintain their wealth by oppression and tyranny, they will be sadly mistaken, for the tone and acts of the Southern people toward the thieves and plunderers in our midst, during the next six months, will teach them that history is repeating itself, and that it will bankrupt the Government to suppress the heaving emotions and the uprising of a people who, once free, can never be slaves.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Forty-one counties in Iowa give a majority of 23,625 for negro suffrage. The majority in the State will probably reach 30,000.

A Nashville special says that the very large negro vote cast in Tennessee for the Democrats at the recent election, has somewhat surprised both political parties, and some Conservative newspapers are gently intimating that negro suffrage is not such a bad thing after all. The Memphis *Avalanche,* one of the most outspoken of Southern journals, in a gust of grateful enthusiasm, comes out in a long leader declaring squarely for the right and justice of universal suffrage, and other papers are hinting in the same direction.

The majorities for GRANT in the counties of West Virginia nearly all exceed those cast for the Republican State ticket last month. His majority in the State will probably be about 7,500.

Returns from seventy-seven counties in Ohio show a Republican gain of 22,732. If the remaining counties vote as they did in October GRANT's majority will be 41,117.

The Ohio Legislature meets on the 23d of November. It will probably adjourn after a few days' session until January.

The venerable JACOB BARKER was the first voter at one of the polls in New-Orleans, making his appearance there at 6:30 in the morning. He voted for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Somebody in New-Orleans voted for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for President and JOS. LANE for Vice-President.

A leading Democrat in St. Louis proposes a grand parade of all the clubs in the city of both parties, in token of acquiescence in the people's choice.

Mr. HEWITT, Representative from Obion County in the Tennessee Legislature, is in Nashville, and reports that of 600 registered voters at his home only 200 voted. The remainder were kept from the polls by terror and force. The Kuklux went round the night before the election threatening to take the life of any freedman who should vote for GRANT. Mr. HEWITT himself was threatened and compelled, the night after the election, to leave his house and sleep out in the woods.

The Republican tickets for Congressmen and Electors in South Carolina bore "the strange device" of an eagle soaring in the clouds with a carpet-bag in its talons.

The proprietors of one of the largest warehouses in Macon, Ga., on Wednesday last discharged sixteen of their colored employes who voted the Radical ticket on Tuesday, and supplied their places with white men; and the Macon *Journal and Messenger* says "this is right and proper."

The Rochester *Chronicle* and the Buffalo *Express* are advocating a division of the State, "so as to relieve the City of New-York and the rural districts from an association that is mutually unpleasant."

The City of Galena forms two townships, East and West, and Gen. GRANT's residence is on the East side. This gives twenty-eight Republican majority, while the West side gives twenty Democratic majority.

Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, who is elected to Congress from Missouri, has already represented Illinois and Minnesota therein, beside having sought Senatorial honors in Oregon. He's a model "carpet-bagger."

In his Atlanta speech, BEN HILL said he desired to be the man, after the election, whose duty it should be to kindle the flames which would burn up the archives of the present Georgia State Government, and destroy the last vestige of its existence. The Augusta *National Republican* anxiously asks him when he intends to light his torch.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

List of Members Already Elected—Its Probable Political Complexion.

The Forty-first Congress will assemble in Washington on the 4th of March next. The following is a list of members of the Senate, so far as they can be determined at present, with the date of the expiration of their terms, the names of Republicans being printed in roman and of Democrats in italic:

SENATE.

	Term ex.		Term ex.
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
W. Pitt Fessenden	1871	[Vacant]	1871
A Republican	1875	[Vacant]	1875
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		ARKANSAS.	
Aaron H. Cragin	1874	Alex. McDonald	1871
James W. Patterson	1873	Benj. F. Rice	1873
VERMONT.		TENNESSEE.	
Justin S. Morrill	1873	Joseph S. Fowler	1871
George F. Edmunds	1875	Wm. G. Brownlow	1875
MASSACHUSETTS.		KENTUCKY.	
Henry Wilson	1871	*Thos. C. McCreery*	1871
A Republican	1875	*Garrett Davis*	1873
RHODE ISLAND.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Henry B. Anthony	1871	Waitman T. Willey	1871
William Sprague	1875	A Republican	1875
CONNECTICUT.		OHIO.	
Orris S. Ferry	1873	John Sherman	1873
W. A. Buckingham	1875	*Allen G. Thurman*	1875
NEW-YORK.		MICHIGAN.	
Roscoe Conkling	1873	Jacob M. Howard	1871
A Republican	1875	A Republican	1875
NEW-JERSEY.		INDIANA.	
Alex. G. Cattell	1871	Oliver P. Morton	1873
A Democrat	1875	A Republican	1875
PENNSYLVANIA.		ILLINOIS.	
Simon Cameron	1873	Richard Yates	1871
A Republican	1875	Lyman Trumbull	1873
MARYLAND.		WISCONSIN.	
George Vickers	1873	Timothy O. Howe	1873
Thos. A. Hamilton	1875	A Republican	1875
DELAWARE.		MINNESOTA.	
Willard Saulsbury	1871	*Daniel S. Norton*	1871
A Democrat	1875	A Republican	1875
VIRGINIA.		IOWA.	
[Vacant]	1871	James W. Grimes	1871
[Vacant]	1875	James Harlan	1873
NORTH CAROLINA.		MISSOURI.	
Joseph C. Abbott	1871	Chas. D. Drake	1873
John Pool	1873	A Republican	1875
SOUTH CAROLINA.		KANSAS.	
Thos. J. Robertson	1871	Edmund G. Ross	1871
Fred. A. Sawyer	1873	Sam'l C. Pomeroy	1873
GEORGIA.		NEBRASKA.	
Homer V. M. Miller	1871	John M. Thayer	1871
Joshua Hill	1873	A Republican	1875
FLORIDA.		NEVADA.	
Thos. W. Osborn	1873	James W. Nye	1873
Abijah Gilbert	1875	A Republican	1875
ALABAMA.		CALIFORNIA.	
Willard Warner	1871	Cornelius Cole	1873
Geo. E. Spencer	1873	*Eugene Casserly*	1875
MISSISSIPPI.		OREGON.	
[Vacant]	1871	Geo. H. Williams	1871
[Vacant]	1875	Henry W. Corbett	1873
LOUISIANA.			
Wm. P. Kellogg	1871		
John S. Harris	1873		

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

Opening of	39th Cong.	40th Cong.	41st Cong.
Republicans	39	42	57
Democrats	11	12	11
Vacant	22	20	6
Totals	72	74	74

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A full House of Representatives consists of two hundred and forty-four members, of whom two hundred and six have already been chosen. In the subjoined list "g" stands for gain, * for reëlected, † for seat contested. Republicans are printed in roman, Democrats in italics:

ALABAMA.

This State is entitled to six members. No election has yet been ordered. The delegation in the Fortieth Congress are all Republicans.

ARKANSAS.

1. *Logan H. Roots.
2. _Anthony A. C. Rogers_, g.
3. _L. B. Nash_, g.

CALIFORNIA.

1. *_Samuel B. Axtell._
2. *Aaron A. Sargent.
3. Chancellor Hartshorn, g.

CONNECTICUT.

The election of members in this State, which is entitled to four, takes place on the first Monday in April next. The delegation in the Fortieth Congress consists of three Democrats and one Republican.

DELAWARE.

1. _Benjamin T. Biggs._

FLORIDA.

This State will elect one member in December. The Representative in the Fortieth Congress is a Republican.

GEORGIA.

The State is entitled to seven members, who will be elected in February next. Although nominations had been made by both parties, Georgia did not vote for Congressmen at the recent election. The delegation in the Fortieth Congress consists of four Republicans and three Democrats.

ILLINOIS.

At Large—*John A. Logan.
1. *Norman B. Judd.
2. *John F. Farnsworth.
3. *Elihu B. Washburne.
4. John B. Hawley.
5. *Ebon C. Ingersoll.
6. *Burton C. Cook.
7. Jesse H. Moore.
8. *Shelby M. Cullom.
9. _T. W. McNeely._
10. *_Albert G. Burr._
11. *_Samuel S. Marshall._
12. John B. Hay.
13. _John M. Crebbs_, g.

INDIANA.

1. *_William E. Niblack._
2. *_Michael C. Kerr._
3. *_William S. Holman._
4. *†George W. Julian.
5. *John Coburn.
6. _Daniel W. Voorhees_, g.
7. *Godlove S. Orth.
8. Daniel D. Pratt.
9. *John P. C. Shanks.
10. *William Williams.
11. Jasper Packard.

IOWA.

1. George W. McCrary.
2. William Smyth.
3. *Wm. B. Allison.
4. *Wm. Loughridge.
5. Francis W. Palmer.
6. Charles Pomeroy.

KANSAS.

1. *Sidney Clarke.

KENTUCKY.

1. *_Lawrence S. Trimble._
2. _William M. Sweeney._
3. *_Jacob S. Golladay._
4. *_J. Proctor Knott._
5. _Boyd Winchester._
6. *_Thomas L. Jones._
7. *_James B. Beck._
8. Sidney M. Barnes, g.
9. _John M. Rice_, g.

LOUISIANA.

1. _Louis St. Martin_, g.
2. _Caleb S. Hunt._
3. _Adolphe Bailey_, g.
4. *Joseph P. Newsham.
5. _George W. McCranie_, g.

MAINE.

1. *John Lynch.
2. Samuel P. Morrill.
3. *James G. Blaine.
4. *John A. Peters.
5. Eugene Hale.

MARYLAND.

1. _Samuel Hambleton._
2. *_Stevenson Archer._
3. _Thomas Swann._
4. _Patrick Hamill_, g.
5. *_Frederick Stone._

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. James Buffington
2. *Oakes Ames.
3. *Ginery Twitchell.
4. *Samuel Hooper.
5. *Benjamin F. Butler.
6. *Nathaniel P. Banks.
7. *George S. Boutwell.
8. George F. Hoar.
9. *Wm. D. Washburn.
10. *Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.

1. *Fernando C. Beaman.
2. Wm. L. Stoughton.
3. *Austin Blair.
4. *Thomas W. Ferry.
5. Omar D. Conger.
6. Randolph Strickland.

MINNESOTA.

1. Mort. S. Wilkinson.
2. _Eugene M. Wilson_, g.

MISSISSIPPI.

This State will be entitled to five members, by the present apportionment.

MISSOURI.

1. †_Erastus Wells_, g.
2. Gus. A. Finkelburg.
3. *_James R. McCormick._
4. Semphronius H. Boyd.
5. Samuel S. Burdette.
6. †_James Shields_, g.
7. John F. Asper.
8. *John F. Benjamin.
9. _Wm. T. Switzler_, g.

NEBRASKA.

1. *John Taffe.

NEVADA.

1. Thomas Fitch.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This State will elect three members on the second Tuesday in March next. Its delegation in the Fortieth Congress are all Republicans.

NEW-JERSEY.

1. *William Moore.
2. *_Charles Haight._
3. _John T. Bird._
4. *John Hill.
5. †_Orestes Cleveland_, g.

NEW-YORK.

1. _Henry A. Reeves._
2. _John G. Schumaker._
3. _Henry W. Slocum._
4. *_John Fox._
5. *_John Morrissey._
6. _Samuel S. Cox_, g.
7. _Harvey C. Calkins._
8. *_James Brooks._
9. *_Fernando Wood._
10. _Clarkson N. Potter._
11. †_George W. Greene_, g.
12. *John H. Ketcham.
13. _John A. Griswold_, g.
14. _Stephen L. Mayhem._
15. Adolphus H. Tanner.
16. *Orange Ferris.
17. William A. Wheeler.
18. Stephen Sanford.
19. Charles S. Knapp.
20. *Addison H. Laflin.
21. *Alex. H. Bailey.
22. *John C. Churchill.
23. *Dennis McCarthy.
24. George W. Cowles.
25. *William H. Kelsey.
26. George W. Hotchkiss.
27. *Hamilton Ward.
28. Noah Davis, jr.
29. John Fisher.
30. David S. Bennett, g.
31. Porter Sheldon.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Clinton L. Cobb.
2. *David Heaton.
3. *Oliver H. Dockery.
4. *John T. Deweese.
5. *Israel G. Lash.
6. _Francis E. Shober._
7. _Plato Durham_, g.

OHIO.

1. †_Philip W. Strader_, g.
2. Job E. Stevenson, g.
3. *Robert C. Schenck.
4. *William Lawrence.
5. *_William Mungen._
6. John A. Smith.
7. James J. Winans.
8. *John Beatty.
9. _Edw. F. Dickinson_, g.
10. _Truman H. Hoag_, g.
11. *John T. Wilson.
12. *_Phil. Van Trump._
13. _George W. Morgan._
14. *Martin Welker.
15. Edward H. Moore.
16. *John A. Bingham.
17. Jacob A. Ambler.
18. *William H. Upson.
19. *James A. Garfield.

OREGON.

1. _Joseph S. Smith_, g.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. *_Samuel J. Randall._
2. *Charles O'Neill.
3. †_John Moffett_, g.
4. *William D. Kelley.
5. †_John B. Reading_, g.
6. _John D. Stiles._
7. Washing'n Townsend.
8. *_J. Lawrence Getz._
9. Oliver J. Dickey.
10. *Henry L. Cake.
11. *_D. M. Van Auken._
12. *_Geo. W. Woodward._
13. *Ulysses Mercur.
14. John B. Packer.
15. _Richard J. Haldeman._
16. John Cessna.
17. *Daniel J. Morrell.
18. Wm. H. Armstrong.
19. *Glenni W. Schofield.
20. Chas. W. Gilfillan.
21. †_Henry D. Foster_, g.
22. James S. Negley.
23. Darwin Phelps.
24. Joseph B. Donley.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. *Thomas A. Jenckes.
2. *Nathan F. Dixon.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. *Benj. F. Whittemore.
2. *C. C. Bowen.
3. _J. P. Reed_, g.
4. _W. D. Simpson_, g.

TENNESSEE.

At Large—John B. Rogers.
1. *Robert R. Butler.
2. *Horace Maynard.
3. *William B. Stokes.
4. _C. A. Sheafe_, g.
5. William F. Prosser.
6. *Samuel M. Arnell.
7. *Isaac R. Hawkins.
8. _John W. Leftwich_, g.

TEXAS.

This State will be entitled to four members, when reconstructed.

VERMONT.

1. Charles W. Willard.
2. *Luke P. Poland.
3. *Worthington C. Smith.

VIRGINIA.

This State will be entitled to eight members when reconstructed.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Isaac H. Duvall.
2. James C. McGrew.
3. John S. Witcher.

WISCONSIN.

1. *Halbert E. Paine.
2. *Benj. F. Hopkins.
3. *Amasa Cobb.
4. *_Charles A. Eldridge._
5. *Philetus Sawyer.
6. *Cad. C. Washburn.

DELEGATES.

Arizona—Richard C. McCormick.
Colorado—Allen A. Bradford.
Dakota—S. L. Spink.
Idaho—_J. K. Shafer._

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Opening of 39th Congress.	40th Congress.	41st Congress.
Republicans	144	143	133
Democrats	40	50	73
Vacant	58	50	17
Yet to be chosen	..	..	21
Total	242	243	244

An Old and Faithful Servant.

The following communication, from the pen of Mrs. COLE, (a daughter of the late GEORGE P. MORRIS,) will be of value to those interested in the subject under discussion:

Mr. Morris Phillips:

DEAR SIR: In reply to the question you put to me the other day, as to whose make of sewing machine I am in the habit of using, I would say that we still possess the "Grover & Baker," which has been in our family ever since that firm first commenced business—*the number of years being beyond my recollection.* Now, although the use made of it has been varied and hard, it has never, to my knowledge, needed any repair. I have no hesitation in advising you to give the Grover & Baker the preference, for we are satisfied (having at one time owned two other machines of different makers) that it will, better than any other, fully and faithfully perform all the tasks you may impose on it. Very sincerely yours,

—*Home Journal.*

MRS. EDWIN F. COLE.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av. We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION. Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

The Best in the World!
THE CREAM OF ALL DENTIFRICES. Contains no acids, no gritty substance, nothing injurious. Ask for Dr. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 11 Dey-st., New-York.

"Montgomery's Hair Restorer."
The Great Hair Tonic of the Day. Sold by all druggists. CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, No. 7 6th-av.

Dyspepsia Tablets
Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

Shirts, Shirts, Shirts, Shirts.
LEONARD S. BALLOU, No. 691 Broadway.

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.—Now is the time to clear the complexion for the Winter, from those disagreeable discolorations, by using Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances. For descriptive pamphlet, address SIMPSON & CO., Box No. 5,076 New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Sterling Silver Ware
AND
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
of the following trade-marks:
Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Gorham Electro Plate at Prices Established by the manufacturers. ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st., New-York.

A New Remedy, Cold-ine.
FOR COLDS AND COUGHS.
RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

Mourning Ear-rings and Pins, new styles, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Fine Gold Ear-rings and Pins, new and elegant styles, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Fine Gold Sleeve Buttons and Studs, new styles, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

The Best Billiard Hall in a Hotel in Boston is that of the AMERICAN HOUSE. Guests will find that every provision has been made for their needs and pleasures while sojourning in this favorite hotel.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

MARRIED.

FAIRWEATHER—LUYSTER.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. John Knox, WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, of Flushing, L. I., to CATHERINE LAWRENCE LUYSTER, daughter of Peter Luyster, Esq., of Newtown, L. I.

MARTINE—O'BRIEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. George McClosky, RANDOLPH B. MARTINE to LUCRETIA A. O'BRIEN, all of this City.

☞ Cincinnati and San Francisco papers please copy.

DIED.

BISHOP.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 7, after a short illness, CONKLIN W. BISHOP, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DAVIS.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, WILLIAM A. E. DAVIS, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the trustees and teachers of the schools of the Twenty-second Ward, with the pupils of Grammar School No. 58, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, corner of 10th-av. and 143d-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

DIX.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, Mrs. SARAH DIX, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the house of her son, John D. Dix, near Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

HUMPHREY.—At Norfolk, Conn., on Friday, Nov. 6, JAMES HUMPHREY, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 9th, at 1 P. M., from the house of his mother, No. 161 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

MATHESON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert Mackie, Bergen Point, N. J., MARGARET FRASER, widow of Charles Matheson, of Berbice, British Guiana.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies at Trinity Church, New-York, on Monday next at 1½ o'clock.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the residence of her son, in Neenah, Wis., Mrs. MARY F. MOORE, widow of the late Lewis Moore, Jr., of New-York City, in the 65th year of her age.

SHEPARD.—At Hunter's Point, on Saturday morning, Nov. 7, JOSEPH H. SHEPARD, in the 66th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Church, Java-st., Greenpoint, this day, (Monday,) Nov. 9, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Remains to be carried to Islip for interment.

VAN ALEN.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, CHARLES TRUMBULL, son of James J. Van Alen.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 15 St. Mark's-place, on Tuesday next at 4 P. M.

WORTENDYKE.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, JACOB R. WORTENDYKE, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Hudson County Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 9th, at 3 P. M., from the Second Reformed Church, Wayne-st., Jersey City, N. J. His remains will be taken for interment to Closter, N. J., on Tuesday morning.

WICKENS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 6, Miss MARY ANNE WICKENS.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, J. Henry Anderson, No. 98 Clark-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DERBY ATHENÆUM
OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC
THE FINEST STOCK OF BOOKS
AT RETAIL IN THE CITY.
ALL FOR SALE AT PUBLISHERS' LOWEST PRICES.
ADMISSION TO THE ART GALLERY FREE.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
H. W. DERBY, No. 680 BROADWAY.
. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF CHOICE WORKS OF ART TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

GAS FIXTURES.
NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMULU,
OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:35; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE GRAND ORGAN built for St. John's M. E. Church, Bedford-av., corner of Wilson-st., Williamsburg, by Jardine & Son, of New-York, will be exhibited by George W. Morgan, on TUESDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. The public are invited.

$5 SEWING MACHINE, LICENSED BY the Combination Companies. Send stamp for sample of work, or call and see it in operation at LEWIS P. TISSAL'S, No. 478 Broadway.

FURS AND FUR ALTERATIONS AT 25 per cent. below Broadway prices, at D'ANCONA'S, No. 82 6th-av., for ten years Superintendent with JOHN N. GENIN, who has retired from business.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW STORY,
BY MRS. EDWARDS,
Author of "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," and "Archie Lovell."
The January number of THE GALAXY will commence the publication of a new serial story by this popular authoress. Perhaps no serial published in this country, for years, has attracted more attention than "Steven Lawrence."
Now is the time to subscribe for
THE GALAXY.
It is the most brilliant, attractive and entertaining magazine published in this country.
Price 35 cents each No., or $4 per year.
We will send a copy of "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," Mrs. EDWARDS' great story, one vol. 8vo, elegantly illustrated, price $2, and a copy of THE GALAXY for one year, on receipt of $4, the regular subscription price, and 25 cents postage on the book.
Address SHELDON & COMPANY,
Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New-York.

KERL'S METALLURGY.
JOHN WILEY & SON,
Astor-place,
Will publish on TUESDAY, No. 10,
A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON METALLURGY.
By BRUNO KERL.
Adapted from the last German edition, by WILLIAM CROOKES, F. R. S., and ERNEST ROHRIG, Ph. D. 3 vols. Vol I.—Containing Lead, Silver, Zinc, Cadmium, Tin, Mercury, Bismuth, Antimony, Nickel, Arsenic, Gold, Platinum and Sulphur. 1 thick 8vo volume, cloth, $10 00.
. Copies mailed and prepaid on the receipt of the price.

WILL BE OUT ON WEDNESDAY, IN THE
FIRESIDE COMPANION,
A SPLENDID NEW STORY,
THE DROP OF CRIMSON;
OR, THE FATAL MARRIAGE.
By Mrs. SUMNER L. HAYDEN, (Hattie Hateful,) author of "Risen from the Dead," &c., &c. Also, AGNES CROFTON; or, THE DAUGHTER'S REVENGE, by LUCY RANDALL COMFORT. THE DISGUISED TRAPPER OF OLANCHO, by Capt. CARLETON, besides short sketches, humorous pieces, poetry, and other interesting matter.
IN THE FIRESIDE COMPANION, PRICE 6 CENTS.
GEORGE MUNRO, Publisher,
No. 113 William-st.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.
ALSO,
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

Office No. 135 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICES: { 1237 Broadway, New-York, 151 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Cash Capital, - -	$2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1868,	3,730,981 60
Liabilities, - - - -	126,453 45

A deduction from the Premium, equal to the Commission formerly paid, will be made to all parties insuring City risks without the intervention of a broker

Policies issued payable in Gold, if desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

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HENRY CLEWS & CO.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

FOR SALE.

First-Class Securities for Investment.

Orange and Newark Horse Car Railroad MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cent. interest, free of Government Tax, due in 1888. Principal and interest guaranteed by the **New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.**

St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, 7 per cent. interest, free of Government Tax. Guaranteed by the **Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.**

The above securities can be registered if desired. For sale by M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
of the
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Principal and 7 per cent. interest, payable in gold, at the National Park Bank, New-York. Coupons paid January and July. We offer a limited amount of same at par, and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

N. B. This road is now completed to Sacramento City.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

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COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

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BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

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NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

STOLEN.

The public are cautioned against negotiating Stock Certificate of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of New-York, No. 496, ten shares, issued Aug. 29, 1862, to L. GEORGE SPRING, who has stopped transfer and made application for new certificate.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ELECTION. —Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, on Monday, Nov. 9, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. Due notice of the reopening of the transfer-books will be hereafter given.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription (on the terms heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 30th of November.

By order. GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company held this day, C. D. MILDEBERGER was unanimously elected Secretary of this Company.

DWIGHT JOHNSON, President.
Oct. 27, 1868.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ACADIA COAL COMPANY will take place at the office of W. B. Scott & Co., No. 44 Pine-st., New-York City, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of reorganizing and the transaction of other business.

Your presence is earnestly requested.
MAHLON VAIL, President.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI First Mortgage Gould Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale, at a LOW PRICE, by E. BEAMS & BRO., No. 19 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1868.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	112	113	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅝	109
Coupon, 1881..	112¾	113⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68..	109	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '62..	107⅝	108	10-40 Registered..	102⅝	103⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64..	106⅝	107	10-40 Coupon..	103⅝	104⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65..	106⅝	107	Gold..	134⅜	134⅝
Jan. and July..	108⅛	108⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was ordered that the stock transfer books be closed on the 7th inst., until December 1. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.—A MEMBER OF the Government Stock Exchange, of thorough financial experience, desires a partner with sufficient capital for commission business, or would take a permanent engagement with some good banking-house, and faithfully devote himself to its interests; highest references given. Address GOVERNMENT BONDS, Box No. 4,090 New-York Post Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT certificates Nos. 1,515 and 1,516, each for 50 shares of the common stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in name of GILBERT MULLIGAN, Attorney, dated 2d July, 1864, have been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to the Company for new certificates in the place thereof.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the International Ocean Telegraph Company will be held at their office, No. 88 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 12th inst. and opened Dec. 2d, prox. H. K. BULL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also a large variety of other securities paying good dividends at low rates for investments. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of November next, free of all taxes.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d day of November. By order. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1868.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on demand. By order E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid on the 10th November next. Transfer-books closed until that date. JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. Assets, $5,450,431 34.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS LUDOVICI, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM R. DURYEE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK LEWIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of November, A.D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 7, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. BIRCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John S. Birch, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1868.

o26-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS L. OLDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas L. Olden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1868.

n2-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. OVERMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry J. Overman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1868.

n2-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OSCAR W. STERL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Oscar W. Sterl, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner Nassau-st.,) Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n9-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBUSTIANO HERQUES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Robustiano Herques, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of December, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1868.

n9-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. WRIGHT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 922.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John S. Wright, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.

o26-1aw3wM* I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of William Williams, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of October, 1868.

n9-1aw3wM* G. MONTAGUE. GEORGE H. CARBY,

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC STADEKER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, New-York City, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BARNETT LEVY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 22 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 9, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. RYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John B. Ryer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1868.

o26-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD G. BLACK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward G. Black, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1868.

o26-1aw3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORACE BROOKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th November, 1868.

n9-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN G. RICHARDSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John G. Richardson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of November, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

n9-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANASTASIO HERQUES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Anastasio Herques, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

n9-1aw3wM*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 2, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 7th of December, 1868, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with sixty thousand (60,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained oil, divided into five lots.

Proposals to furnish kerosene or ethereal oils, or any of their mixtures, will not be considered.

Any desired information concerning terms of contract, time and place of delivery, quantity of oil in each lot, character of packages, manner and nature of inspection and test, &c., &c., will be given upon application in writing to the undersigned at this office.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., WILLETT'S POINT, N. Y. H., Nov. 6, 1868.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, by the undersigned, at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef from Nov. 30, 1868, to June 1, 1869.

The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hindquarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef, from the office of the A. C. G. S. N. Y.

CHARLES F. POWELL,
2d Lieut. Corps of Eng., A. C. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 18th day of November, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the Furniture for Colored Grammar School, No. 3, on West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 136 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
HENRY P. WEST,
JAMES M. POST,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA.

Dated Nov. 4, 1868. Committee on Colored Schools.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1868.

THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE DIrection of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, is now open for the reception of patients. A limited number can be provided with superior accommodations, at prices ranging from $5 to $15 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing GEORGE KELLOCK, No. 1 Bond-st.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS. 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED —Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.— Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages sent gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW STRIPED PARIS SKIRTINGS
in every desirable combination of colors.
NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH SERGES FOR SUITS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES.
NEW PARIS MOIRE-ANTIQUES,
in all the new colors, at $3 per yard, worth $5.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Robes de nuit, Chemises, Skirts, Waists, Corsets, Corset-covers and undergarments of every description.

Children's Dresses, Skirts, Undergarments, Sacques, Hats and Caps.

Boys' Suits, Coats, Blouses, &c. Infants' Wardrobes. Bridal Trousseaux.

A large lot of Children's Cloaks and Sacques at half price.

SWISS PARTY DRESSES,
Beautifully trimmed, on hand or to order.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS,
BASQUES, &c., &c.
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS,
CARRIAGE RUGS, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
a lot of
WINTER BASQUES AND SACQUES,
REDUCED FROM $30 AND $40 TO $15.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Rich Paris Silks, Black, Plain and Fancy, including all the new shades for evening wear; Velvets in all colors and widths; Satins, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,

French and English Dress Goods, including Empress and Biarritz Cloths, Poplins, Epinglines, Imperial Cords, French Merino, Alpacas, Mohairs, &c.,

AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST STOCK OF ABOVE GOODS EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT they have already obtained the DESIGNS INTENDED FOR NEXT SPRING, AND IN NOVELTY AND ELEGANCE they far surpass anything yet produced.

Contracts taken for HOUSE PAINTING, FRESCOING and DECORATING in all its branches, and all work executed in the most artistic manner.

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Opposite Bond-st.

FALL STYLES.

BROCATELS,
STRIPED TERRYS,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADES,
LINENS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS, &c.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

AT GAYNOR'S,
WALKING SUITS.

We will sell the entire balance of our late importations twenty-five per cent. below cost.

GAYNOR, IMPORTER,
Nos. 765 and 824 Broadway.

CORSETS.

The largest and most elegant assortment in the United States. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

We have just opened another invoice of
ENGLISH UMBRELLAS.

GAYNOR, IMPORTER,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

UMBRELLAS.
GAYNOR
has opened another invoice of
ENGLISH UMBRELLAS,
in cotton, alpaca and silk, which he will sell at low prices.

GAYNOR, IMPORTER,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

R. H. MACY.

R.H.MACY
14TH STREET.
6TH AVE.
R.H.MACY
5TH AVE.
UNIV'Y PL.
BROADWAY.
U. S.

NOW OPENING,

A full assortment of Laces, Embroideries, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, White Goods, Linen Handkerchiefs, Corsets, &c.

AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

Just opened,
NEW FALL ASSORTMENT
BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,
in all the fashionable shades,
$1 per pair, warranted.
GOOD HEAVY COTTON HOSE,
30, 37½, and 50 cents per pair.
1,600 Real Thread Lace Collars,
75c., $1 and $1 50. Warranted Worth
$1 50, $2 and $3.
Real Thread Lace Vails, $4; former price $8.
A Full Assortment of
Real Laces and Embroideries.
AN ELEGANT LOT OF SILK TIES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

YOU CAN FIND IN OUR FLOWER DEPARTMENT

REAL BIRDS OF PARADISE!

BIRDS OF PARADISE!
BIRDS OF PARADISE!
READY TUESDAY NOV. 10.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

A. FIELDS'
POPULAR DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 253 Grand-st., corner Chrystie-st.

Great rush for the grand and leading styles of the season.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS.
CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

Lyons Silk Velvet and Velveteen Cloaks from $25 to $150 each—one half the Broadway prices. Black and Colored Cloths—Chinchillas, Beavers, Doeskins, Astrakhans, &c. Cloaks from $3 to $75 each.

SHAWLS. SHAWLS.

Splendid Broche and Paisley long and square shawls from $12 to $150 each. Long and square wool and other shawls from 20 shillings upward.

DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.

Lyons Silk Velvets, 28 inches wide, $7 and upward. Velveteens, 28 inches wide, $1 50 and upward.

Silk Plushes, all colors, Black and Colored Silks, Satins, Irish and French Poplins, Velours, Ottomans, Silk Serge d'Orient, Crapes, French Merinoes, Empress Cloths, &c., cheap from auction.

Ten cases White and Colored Blankets from $2 50 to $20 per pair.

Blankets, Quilts, Comfortables and Counterpanes. Flannels, cheap, from auction.

White Goods—Bleached Table Damask, 2 yards wide, 75 cents per yard, worth ten shillings. Napkins, Towelings, Doilies, Shirtings, Sheeting, &c.

Peddlers, hotels and steamboats supplied at the popular store of A. FIELDS, No. 253 Grand-st., corner Chrystie.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT RETAIL. A wholesale stock of superb real laces and French embroideries will be offered previous to going to Europe, at reduced prices. MAISON DE DENTELLE, No. 9 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

HOTEL FURNISHING,
HOUSE FURNISHING,
FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN
LINENS, of every description;
SHEETINGS, all widths and qualities;
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS.
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS
AND
WHITE GOODS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, OF EVERY GRADE,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA
DEPARTMENT.
PARIS AND CITY-MADE
GARMENTS.
VELVET,
PLUSH,
SILK
AND
FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS,
BASQUINES, SACQUES AND WALKING
JACKETS.
WALKING SUITS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
OPERA AND RECEPTION CLOAKS.
ALSO,
REAL ASTRAKHAN FUR SETS, SEAL-SKIN
SETS, &c., &c.,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We offer this day the cheapest goods shown since the commencement of the war.

BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS
nearly half the cost of importation.

Colored and Black Silk Velvets at $1 50 per yard.

Full line of Plushes, every color, cheap.

TWENTY SHILLING SATINS, BOTH BLACK and COLORS, at $1 50 per yard.

NEW FEATHERS, BIRDS OF PARADISE, FLOWERS, WREATHS, &c., &c.

Novelties in white and colored Laces greatly reduced.

New Dress Trimmings and Fringes.

LOT OF COLORED SILK RIBBON VELVETS at 50 cents on the dollar.

YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, SKIRTS.

SPECIALTY—LEATHER SATCHELS, every size, about one-third below last week's prices.

CHEAP HOSIERY, LINED and other GLOVES, less than IMPORTER'S COST.

ALL OUR KID GLOVES REDUCED IN PRICE.

We have bargains in UNDERSHIRTS, SCARFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.

Also, a line of GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS about half regular prices.

OUR DEPARTMENTS are CROWDED with LAST WEEK'S PURCHASES at the various AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND ST. CHEAP STORE.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Everything new and desirable for

INFANTS, MISSES, BOYS and LADIES.

LARGEST and CHEAPEST STOCK in this City to select from, without exception.

BARGAINS IN WOVEN AND KNITTED WORSTED GOODS.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,

JOB LOTS FROM AUCTION TO-DAY!

CHEAP FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS and SATINS.

WE CUT LENGTHS at PIECE PRICES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES
AND
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING STORE,
NO. 1,270 BROADWAY.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

KENTUCKY JEANS.

Mildewed and Spotted Jeans and Cotton and Woolen Goods restored to original colors by JAMES MARTIN & CO., 113 Chestnut-st., Phila.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Whalebone only $1; also, the best French in every style at reduced prices. Trimmings for under-garments. N. B.—The new Patent Skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

Will sell her entire stock of Winter cloaks in velvet, silk and cloth, at greatly reduced prices, to close the business, at No. 1,168 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

EDWARD & JOHN BURKE, Dublin, sole bottlers and agents for Messrs. A. Guinness' Son & Co. for the United States, beg to inform the trade that Messrs. A. Guinness' Son & Co. have taken steps to restrain those English houses who have infringed upon their agency by shipping Stout to the United States. E. & J. Burke also hold authority from Messrs. Guinness to prosecute for any infringement or forgery of their label.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

TYNG'S SERMON.

The sermon preached by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., at the Wigwam, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, will be published in full in the Jersey City DAILY EVENING TIMES to-day.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE of appointment.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS GIRVAN, Jr., bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Girvan, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of August, A. D. 1868.

n2-1aw3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PENS.—60 lines written with one pen of ink; no blotting; one dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents; agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, (Protestants;) one as good plain cook, and would have no objection to assist with washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; over two and a half years in their last place; don't mind separating or engaging together; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 East 9th-st., near 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or bring it up by hand; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 128 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, PROTestant, a situation as an excellent cook, washer and ironer; can bake all kinds of bread and pastry; or will do general housework; or as laundress in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A CANADIAN PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge, night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; or will do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.; seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations in a private family—one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their business; can give the best City reference from their last place. Call at No. 263 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, going out by the day or week, would like one or two more engagements for young ladies' dressmaking, and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call, for two days, at No. 129 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging in every respect; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 215 East 8th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN widow, as housekeeper in the family of a widower or married couple; a good home preferred to wages; best of City references. Call at No. 182 Stanton-st., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, ladies or gentlemen, or families washing; first class shirt polisher and fluting done; gentlemen preferred. Call at the bakery No. 404 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and mind grown children, or as seamstress and do light chamberwork; has the very best of City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 460 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; no objection to the country; would assist in the plain washing; four years' reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 223 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY AN experienced Protestant woman; she can take the entire care of an infant from its birth, or will take the care of older children; City or country; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; good references given. Call for two days at No. 93 7th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands getting up party dinners, boning, larding, &c.; no objection to the country; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an experienced baker; best City references. Call for two days at No. 130 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN experienced woman who understands her business in all its branches; meats, pastry, jellies, creams, &c.; good baker; good reference. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A respectable woman, a situation as good plain cook or laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer. Call or address at No. 676 46th-st., corner 3d-av., in the furniture store. Good reference.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent cook and good washer and ironer; wages $12; City references. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist with washing and ironing, or to take care of children; first-class City references. Apply at No. 224 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant chambermaid, who is a good seamstress and can dress hair; she is a superior fine washer, and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and assist in washing or plain sewing; has one unexceptionable reference from her last place, where she has lived ten years; can be seen at No. 128 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl, as family seamstress; has a knowledge of dressmaking, and will assist with growing children; best of City references. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS AND chambermaid, with City and country reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; or fine washing and ironing in a family in the City or country. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT waitress, who can take the place of a man waiter, a situation; understands the care of silver, glass, &c., as also preparing all kinds of salads; good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A NICE YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing and ironing; is fully capable; City reference from last place. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; is an excellent washer and ironer; served four years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 136 West 19th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and plain sewer; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as thorough cook; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; has good City references. Apply at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waiting, or waiting alone; three years' City reference. Apply at No. 446 West 41st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, a situation; would take the place of laundress; does French fluting or housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, and is willing to assist in the chamberwork. Call at No. 74 West 53d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; reference from some of the first families of this City. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's or a few gentlemen's washing; good reference. Mrs. BALLARD, No. 241 West 22d-st., room No. 5, rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; is an excellent laundress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; THORoughly capable of taking care of children and doing plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 31 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing; has the best City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 378 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress. Call, for two days, at No. 334 East 20th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting. Apply, for two days, at No. 5 Ridge-st., corner Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid in a private family, by a young woman; highly recommended from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 361 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a few gentlemen's washing, at moderate terms; reference if required. Inquire at No. 312 East 22d-st., second floor, in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class cook; good City references. Call at No. 228 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS dinner cook; good reference if required. Call for two days at 29 East Broadway, from 9 to 3, in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing to take home; done in the neatest style; good references. Call at No. 225 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to cook, wash and iron; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 438 8th-av., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 205 West 29th-st.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW AGED 28 years, of pleasing manners, and accustomed to the care of household affairs, is desirous of obtaining the position of housekeeper with a gentleman of good standing; is capable of making home pleasant; a good home preferred to wages; can give good reference. Call for three days at No. 210 East 46th-st.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE HAVE four servants to recommend—cook, laundress, seamstress and lady's maid. Can be seen from 9 until 11 o'clock on Tuesday, at No. 23 West 20th-st.

ALL FAMILIES DESIRING FIRST-class servants will find a large selection at BEDELL'S, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., 25th-st., both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD, CAPABLE servants, German, English, Scotch, or Irish, can be suited immediately at CARPENTER'S large, first-class Employment Office, (established 15 years,) No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GOVERNESSES, dressmakers, seamstresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, &c., provided good situations and high wages at Select Employment Office, No. 107 6th-av. Mrs. Wesley in attendance.

MRS. GREEN'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 1½ East 28th-st., continues to supply families with reliable servants. Public patronage respectfully solicited. Good places now open.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH five years' City reference, a situation in the City or country; makes all kinds of bread and pastry, soups and jellies; would do the coarse washing in a private family or boarding-house; wages $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as infant's nurse; is experienced and competent to take the entire care of an infant from its birth; is a good sewer; will be well recommended. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls, situations, one as first-class waitress or chambermaid, the other as nurse and seamstress; good references. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., at No. 26 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as competent nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from its birth or growing children; would do plain sewing or assist in chamberwork; City or country; best of City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in the washing; City or country; has best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all its branches; has between three and four years' references. Call at 306 West 21st-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good references from her last place. Call at No. 306 West 21st-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman from London, England, as chamber or parlor maid; good references. Apply to Mrs. HALLINAN, No. 314 Mott-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as waitress; has good reference. Call at No. 555 8th-av., second floor, for two days.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man, with no children; is a good, careful driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; can be seen at his present place, for two days, at private stable, corner of 16th-st. and Broadway, second stable in the alley, or address Mr. Burrows, Everett House, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant of long experience and thoroughly capable; has the best references from his last two places, where he has been seven years. Inquire of C. C. DODGE, Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-st., or No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A USEFUL MAN, WHO CAN milk, work in a garden, and make himself handy about a house in attending a furnace, &c., a situation; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; is a good driver. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; refers to his last employer, with whom he has lived six years. Can be seen at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; is industrious, sober and reliable; first-class reference. Address W. M., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, with the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, by calling or addressing No. 33 West 29th-st., Stilling's harness store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom; can be highly recommended by his last employer; has had long experience in his business; would make himself generally useful. Address A. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; very willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; City or country; understands farming; can give good reference. Call at No. 118 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, or to attend an invalid; thoroughly competent; good City reference. Address R. E., No. 604 9th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a Southern colored man who is well experienced in City driving; best of reference furnished. Address No. 44 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as light porter; is intelligent, handy and of steady habits; can bring reference. Address E. B. E., Box No. 150 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTL AN ABOUT LEAVing the City, a position for his groom, an Englishman, good driver, honest and industrious. Call from 9 to 10 A. M. at No. 6 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is fully competent in every respect; City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business thoroughly. Apply at private stable No. 11 East 18th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG MAN in a book and stationery store, or would buy an interest, or join a good and experienced party in establishing an up-town book store. Address BOOKS, Station E.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class servants for very desirable situations; ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks, houseworkers, English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, French, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, GERMAN preferred, to go a short distance in the country, willing to cook, wash and iron, and do general housework. Apply on Monday (to-day) at No. 337 West 15th-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN AND WOMEN to canvass in City or country for a rapidly-selling work. Apply at No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 1, or address Box No. 5,838 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A COOK AND A WAITRESS TO go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 577 Broadway.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

FURNITURE.

NEW
FURNITURE WAREROOMS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a FURNITURE DEPARTMENT, in which they will keep the MOST COMPLETE STOCK to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT we are now prepared to supply CURTAINS AND FURNITURE in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery,

Have the largest assortment of FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTH, of any house in the CITY, which they offer to the RETAIL trade at WHOLESALE PRICES.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 124 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S.

No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.

RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c. Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $50 and upward.

Manufactured by

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.

ALSO,

Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.

BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.

Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

SLATE MANTELS.—THE LATEST DESIGNS and the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY. T. B. STEWART, Factory and Showrooms, No. 218 West 45th-st., near Broadway. Branch at No. 605 6th-av.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Nov. 14
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Nov. 28
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Dec. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Cabin	$130
Second cabin	80
Cabin passage to Paris	145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA	Nov. 12	ALEPPO	Nov. 26
SIBERIA	Nov. 19	SAMARIA	Dec. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, Nov. 14
ETNA (via Halifax)	TUESDAY, Nov. 17
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, Nov. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Nov. 28

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

HIBERNIA	Nov 14	IOWA	Dec. 5
EUROPA	Nov 21	CALEDONIA	Dec. 12
COLUMBIA	Nov. 28	BRITANNIA	Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

MANHATTAN	2,966 tons	Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA	2,960 tons	Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO	3,016 tons	Dec. 9, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER, Will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$140	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 9.—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with the MONTANA, Capt. WEST.
Steamer leaving Nov. [illegible] connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 3, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other Line.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. D. CAULKINS,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well known fast sailing side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Nov. 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Nov. 19.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 25.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, Nov. 14
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	SATURDAY, Nov. 21

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship MARMION will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, and HUNTSVILLE on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HANNA, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 41 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamers via Panama.—Steamer ALASKA sails on MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., until 4 P. M. SATURDAY, Nov. 7. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 222 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
The side-wheel steamer ALABAMA will follow on SATURDAY, Nov. 21. For freight or passage apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA.

The well known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DE SOTO follows	Nov. 21
RAPIDAN follows	Nov. 28

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.
NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.
Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL

Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.
The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.
The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 East 21st-st.,
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY,

Cooperstown, N. Y.
A first-class Boarding School for young ladies and gentlemen. Winter term begins Dec. 15, 1868. For catalogue address
Rev. ORREN PERKINS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale.
Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER.
French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU.
Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS.
The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.
Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.
Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 37 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and the higher English branches. Address Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, General Post Office, Box No. 1,153. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund H. Miller, John F. Purdy, A. C. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 162 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW-Haven, a situation as governess in a private family to teach English, French, Music, &c.; has had thorough experience; best of reference. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 5 435 Post Office, New-York City.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 22. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

BOARD WANTED—FOR AN INVALID LADY and nurse, in a quiet private family, where there are no other boarders or children; first or second floor, in a good neighborhood; west side preferred. Address, with full particulars, Room No. 271, Fifth-av. Hotel.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, gentlemen or boys receive private lessons and learn more of rapid business writing, practical book-keeping and arithmetic in one month than in years at ordinary schools.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Special preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.
S. T. FROST, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial, H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR LAdies at No. 67 Mercer-st.

A PARISIAN GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE private lessons in French at his or at the pupil's residence. Address J. DE B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS.—SCHOOL ROOMS TO LET, furnished, during afternoons or evenings. Address or apply to School 810, 6th-av., corner of 46th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, residing in Brooklyn, experienced in teaching, wishes to make an engagement as teacher of the English branches in New-York or Brooklyn; he will teach in schools or private families. Address A. W. B., Brooklyn Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE as a teacher of the English branches and mathematics, desires a position in a school either in New-York or Brooklyn; the best reference given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG HANoverian lady, well acquainted with the French language, and competent to teach music and the English branches, is desirous to obtain some more pupils. Address T. M., Post Office Box No. 2,669.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—LESSONS AT THE pupil's residence, by a well-recommended teacher. Address G. BEAUGEZ, care of Prof. Charlier, No. 48 East 24th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LEADING CLOTH HOUSE WISHES to engage for next year several experienced salesmen, who can sell at least one hundred thousand dollars each. With men having an established reputation, liberal arrangements will be made. Address Box No. 1,789 New-York Post Office, giving references and amount, location and character of trade.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED STATEN ISLAND DYEING AND CLEANING business, with factory, machinery, vats, &c.; also, a valuable lease, having six years to run. Apply to J. H. BARKER & CO., No. 181 Grand-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FURnished floor, with conveniences for light housekeeping, below 14th-st., between 2d and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars as to price, &c., S. H., Box No. 2,277 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR PERsons, a second or third floor, with private table, in a first-class house between 14th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,620 Post-office, giving full particulars as to price, &c.

WANTED—A ROOM ON THE FIRST OR second floor, with a hall bedroom, by two English gentlemen, with full board for one, and breakfast for the other; an English family preferred. Terms not to exceed $25 per week for both, including fire in the evening. Address F. H. J., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in the neighborhood of the Union League Club, willing to take a young married couple to board, please address, with full particulars, F. S. M., Box No. 254 Post Office; no other boarders preferred; first-class reference given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BELOW 14th-st., a little west of Broadway, will rent a large, well-furnished room, replete with all modern conveniences, on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other rooms disposed of; references exchanged. Address, with name, M. L., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ELEGANT FRONT parlor, with fire, gas and board, for two only, $30 a week, (if taken to-day;) one at $15; and a fine hall room $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND A PLEASANT suite of rooms to let to a family with a small and strictly private family; location and street central and genteel, above 20th-st.; highest references. Address DOMICIL, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for three days.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—ONE OR TWO adults may secure an elegant suite of front rooms, and an unexceptionable home in a private family residing a few doors from Madison-square, by applying immediately at No. 54 East 25th-st.

NO. 733 BROADWAY—TO LET FURNISHED a whole floor, comprising two parlors and three bedrooms; can be let separate; a rare occasion, comfortable and cheap; convenient for a family, or gentlemen only. Inquire of Mrs. GENTIL, No. 733 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his wife and son in a pleasant location, including fire, gas and use of parlor, in a private house; price not over $30 per week; reference exchanged. Address P. U. N. Y., Box No. 116 Yonkers Post Office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A WELL-furnished room with fire, gas and breakfast, in a private family. Address, with full particulars, F. J., Box No. 1,005 Post Office.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—A HANDSOME front parlor and bedroom to let with first-class board, where there are but few boarders; of the highest respectability.

NO. 120 WEST 44TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—A handsomely furnished back room, with southern exposure, on the second floor, with or without board.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Nicely furnished single rooms, separate or connected, with fire, gas and first-class board, to let to single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, ELEGANTLY furnished, to let for the Winter, with full board, (reasonably,) to a permanent party; reference exchanged. Apply to No. 22 Bond-st.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST.—A SMALL FAMILY will let, with superior board, the entire second and rooms of the third floor, handsomely furnished; references required.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—A LARGE, well-furnished room in the second-story to let, with or without board; location excellent and family strictly private.

MRS. SUMNER OFFERS SUPERIOR accommodations to a family or single gentlemen, with private table if desired. Apply for particulars at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NO. 5 EAST 12TH-ST., TWO DOORS from 5th-av.—A very pleasant suite, and one double and single room, in a private family, with few boarders; table first-class; references exchanged.

A QUIET FAMILY OF FIVE WILL let, with board, three rooms on second floor, en suite or singly, furnished or unfurnished; home-made fare. No. 265 West 11th-st.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THIRD floor, with hall bedroom adjoining, will be rented separately or together, with full board. No. 15 West 24th-st.

NO. 412 LEXINGTON-AV.—PLEASANTLY furnished rooms on second story, for a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO LET, WITHout board, a handsome suite of parlors, first floor, including bath, &c., overlooking Madison-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few sewing girls to lodge. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

PARLOR AND BEDROOMS ADJOINING, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

NO. 201 WEST 14TH-ST.—FOUR GENTLEmen can be accommodated with fine rooms, and board at the late residence of Mr. John N Genin.

TO LET—NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms with or without board; reference required.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent to one gentleman, without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID BAIR and JOSEPH CLARKSON, plaintiffs, against GEORGE D. JACKSON and B. RUSH JACKSON, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest from the 30th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1868.
CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 25 Pine-st.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in said City, Oct. 24, instant.—Dated Oct. 24, 1868. CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.
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STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In the goods of MURTAGH MOORE, late of Ballyhide, in the Queen's County, deceased, intestate.—Take notice, that pursuant to the provisions of an act of Parliament, of the 22d and 23d Victoria, cap. 35, entituled an "Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve trustees," all persons claiming to be creditors of, or to have any claim or demand against the estate or effects of the above-named Murtagh Moore, who died on or about the 15th day of July, 1868, at the Angel Hotel, Inns Quay, in the City of Dublin, are hereby required to furnish in writing the particulars of such claims or demands, on or before the 21st day of January, 1869, to Patrick Moore, No. 29 Summer Hill, Dublin, or to Edward Moore, No. 88 Lower Leeson-st., Dublin, to whom letters of administration have been granted forth of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in Ireland. And take notice that after the said 21st January, 1869, the said administrators will proceed to administer the estate of the said deceased, having regard only to the debts, claims or demands of which they or their solicitor shall then have had notice. And all persons indebted to the said M. Moore, deceased, are hereby required to pay the same to the administrators.
Dated this 21st day of October, 1868.
WM. THOS. DANIEL, Solicitor for said Administrators, No. 9 Eustace-st., Dublin.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—DANIEL LORD, Jr., vs. WILLIAM BYRNE and — BYRNE, his wife.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 45 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated JUNE 5, 1868.
ED. COFFIN, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney.
Take notice that the above-mentioned complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, in the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, June 6, 1868. ED. COFFIN, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney.
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the name of CARY & MULFORD is hereby dissolved. The business of the said firm of CARY & MULFORD will be settled in liquidation by G. T. MULFORD.

A copartnership has this day been formed between G. T. MULFORD and W. P. MULFORD, under the firm name of G. T. MULFORD & CO., who will continue the leather and finding business at the corner of Spruce and William sts.
G. T. MULFORD,
W. P. MULFORD.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1868.

MR. GEORGE S. PARTRIDGE, Sr., has an interest in our house from this date.
AITKEN & MILLER.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1868.

Referring to above notice we beg leave to state to our customers and the trade generally that our stock of Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Laces and Millinery Goods generally, will, under the direction of Mr. PARTRIDGE, be largely increased.
We will also add to our stock full and complete assortments of
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c.,
the well-known acquaintance of Mr. PARTRIDGE in the principal European markets giving us facilities which we trust will be duly appreciated.
AITKEN & MILLER, No. 473 Broadway.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.

The butchers of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn are respectfully invited to attend the festival to be given by the members of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, in commemoration of the completion and opening of their new Slaughter-house, at the foot of 44th-st., East River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. W. CLINCH, Secretary.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between PHILIP NUSSBAUM and MAX DOCTOR is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
PHILIP NUSSBAUM,
MAX DOCTOR.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1868.

LOST AND FOUND.

WATCH WANTED.—THE PERSON WHO took the advertiser's watch and gold chain is welcome to the latter, if he will return the watch to S. HAMMOND, No. 61 William-st. It is valued as a keepsake, and has the owner's name on the face and on the works.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES, FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAINS.

One hundred sleighs just received; bells, harness, &c. Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap, at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE HORSES, ONE carriage, and one set of double harness; owner declining business on account of sickness. Inquire of J. H. WILLIAMS, at Costello's, southwest corner of 3d-av. and [illegible]-st.

HORSE BLANKETS.—HORSE BLANKETS and lap robes, all styles; halters, rosettes, fine whips, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices.
MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 164 Fulton-st.

A GOOD CHANCE.—A HORSE, CART, AND work for sale; will be sold cheap. Call at No. 78 Beekman-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR WANT OF USE, A very large 17-hand roan horse, 6 years old; good condition, sound and kind; price $25. No. 422 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW PLATFORM wagon, double. Inquire at No. 255 East 23d-st., corner of 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON, horse and harness, all in good order. Apply to A. LANE, No. 302 3d-av.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES—FALL MEETING.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap Hurdle; two miles, eight hurdles; premium $400—$300 to first horse, $75 to second and $25 to third. Entries—Col. Todd's b. h. Harry Boothe, 140 pounds; Col. McDaniel's b. h. Ripley, 132 pounds; Col. McDaniel's b. h. Red Dick, 144 pounds; Mr. Waldron's b. h. Dr. Underwood, 145 pounds.

SECOND RACE.—Consolation Premium, $250; one and one-eighth miles; $200 to first and $50 to second. Entries—Col. McDaniel's b. c. Morrissey; Col. McDaniel's b. f. Sarah B.; Mr. Eckerson's b. f. Sleety; Mr. Eckerson's ch. c. Uncle Vic.

THIRD RACE.—Mile heats; premium $350—$300 to first and $50 to second horse. Entries—Col. McDaniel's ch. f. Lizzie Rogers; Mr. Eckerson's ch. c. Metairie.

FOURTH RACE.—Dash of one mile, for hacks, gentlemen riders; welter weights; for cup valued at $100; ten per cent entrance; four or more to start.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

The choice plots of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY are AT THE DEPOT; no walking, no time lost; and they are sold only at PRIVATE SALE to desirable parties.

For maps, terms, &c., apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway; CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., Agents for the Company; or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

AUCTION SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AT Cranford, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., TUESDAY, Nov. 10. Particulars in auction column.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A first-class country residence, with six acres of land. Possession at any time. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at the gun store, No. 61 Chambers-st., of E. Pollock.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN FLUSHING to rent cheap to May 1; ten rooms, gas, capital range, six minutes' walk from depot; excellent location. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., AUCTION SALE.—By A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., of desirable houses and lots, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11. Particulars in auction column.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HAZARD, APTHORP & CO.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st., New-York,
No. 21 City Exchange, Boston, and Newport, R. I.
Offer a great variety of City and country property for sale, exchange or lease:

105.	Brown-stone house, 38th-st., north of 5th-av.	$125,000
102.	Brown-stone house, East 49th-st., near 2d-av.	18,000
123.	Nova Scotia and brick, 10th-st., furnished	25,000
112.	Brown-stone, West 36th-st., near Broadway	50,000
120.	Brown-stone, West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.	20,000
119.	Grand-st., near Broadway, 25x70	25,000
124.	Laurens-st. (5th-av. extension,) and Broome-st. near Laurens, adjoining	45,000
203.	5-year lease, No. 1 Bond-st., 114 ft. deep, with stable	6,000
210.	5-year lease, furnished, East 9th-st. near 5th-av	5,000
222.	Furnished, 10th-st., new house and furniture, per month	300
	New-York City blocks and lots on Boulevard, Madison, 4th, 5th and 12th avs., and on 53d, 55th, 56th, 57th, 63d, 64th, 66th, 67th, 76th, 77th, 83d, 112th, 113th, 115th, 122d, 147th, 149th and 150th sts.	2,250 to 40,000
209.	One Boulevard block	12,000
217.	137x153 feet Boulevard	40,000
	BROOKLYN.	
106.	20,000 feet, very near South Ferry, 5 houses and large factory building, only	$65,000
118.	Fine house, 2 lots, Carroll near Clinton	25,000
111.	32 lots, 10th-av., Braxton and 16th	
114.	WILLIAMSBURG, South 2d, near 4th, 3-story brick	9,500
221.	HASTINGS, 140 acres, magnificent views	70,000
101.	NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., a bargain, Day's India Rubber Factory and machinery	60,000
113.	NEW-HAVEN—Villa, 12 acres, with fruit	15,000
116.	DELAWARE WATER GAP—Large fine tract	10,000
226.	ORANGE, N. J.—Smallwood estate, 26 acres of lots, with fine house and improvements	100,000
115.	.... Stockton-place, High-st.	50,000
	.... Lot N. Vose Estate, 250x300	6,500
217.	750 acres, within 3 miles of State-st., Boston, on deep water	250,000

BOSTON—Every description of city property for sale. Several fine houses furnished for Winter.
NEWPORT—92 Villas, Cottages and farms, every situation, $5,000 to $300,000.
HAZARD, APTHORP, & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

WEST-SIDE PROPERTY—71ST-ST., 350 feet distant from the Central Park, will be sold by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., (Nov. 10, at No. 111 Broadway, an elegant, full size, independent, brown-stone house, finished throughout in modern style, hot and cold water, enameled basins, extra silver-plated faucets, heavy lead safety traps to all basins, bath tubs and and closets; first flight of stairs in hard wood, extra trimmings to doors, casings, &c.; Italian marble mantels and washstands; the ceilings of all the floors are of extra height; on the basement floor there is a carriage hall over 7 feet wide and 45 feet deep, finished handsomely, and is suitable for a dining hall; the kitchen is provided with a superior range, wash-tubs, closets, drawers, &c.; the parlors and hall are full 25 feet wide; on this floor there is a study or library room; the second floor contains 4 rooms, 4 extra large closets, drawers, wardrobe, &c.; third floor contains 5 rooms, wardrobe and 2 closets; the lot is 25x100.5, with stable on rear; terms 10 per cent. cash, 30 per cent. on delivery of the deeds; 60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, or the whole may be paid at once; all taxes and assessments paid to date. This property occupies the best position on the island, overlooks the Park, and is but a few steps from the mineral springs, Ramble, Mall, Terrace, Lake, Skating Pond, &c., &c.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE.—A four-story dwelling, two lots and stable on 5th-av., near 14th-st.; possession 1st of May next; price $150,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST HOUSE EAST OF MADison-av. in 44th-st.; is new, and a gem in every way; will be sold at market price. Apply to owner on the premises. A. W. RIKER.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON LAFAYETTE-av., some of that elegant block of four-story, high-stoop, brown stone front, Mansard-roof houses, 23x48; lot 90 and 110 feet; unexceptionable location; 15 or 20 minutes by Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; built by day's work in the most substantial manner; all modern improvements; replete black walnut front doors, stair, staircasing; walnut sash; French plate glass; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession; price $25,000, one-half cash. Inquire on the premises of THOS. FAGAN, owner.

ATTRACTIVE SALE.—JOHNSON & MILLER will sell next TUESDAY, at the Exchange, 200 lots in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, 40 of them are on Bushwick-av. Boulevard; they are all near the proposed Ridgewood Park. Also, 70 splendid East New-York lots, the latter are in the immediate vicinity of the property (military parade ground) sold in July last, for which there was such competition. Mechanics, clerks or others dependent on their earnings, who wish to lay by something for a rainy day, should not neglect this sale.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY"—And it's worth it. But the lots that are to be sold in the Eighteenth Ward of BROOKLYN and EAST NEW-YORK, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at the Exchange, are within the reach of all. Brooklyn is the finest city on the continent to live in. It has pleasant society, the best of churches and schools. Don't fail to be present at the sale.

A WORD TO THE DISCONTENTED.—You do not like your present home. It is inconvenient, unhealthy and expensive. As Solon Shingle sagely remarks, "Jess so." Better your condition by attending the great sale of Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, and East New-York lots, by JOHNSON & MILLER, which takes place at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10. There will be bargains, and buyers will never regret their investments.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—$3,500 CASH, AND balance on terms about equal to paying rent, will buy a new brown-stone house, with all improvements, in vicinity of Dr. Duryea's new church, Brooklyn, and two lines of cars. Apply to E. S. STURGES, Downing-st., near Fulton-av., or E. H. BABCOCK, corner Court and Montague-sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 686 5TH-AV.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE DWELLING-HOUSE, corner Lexington-av. and 33d-st.; 12 rooms, house in good order, water, gas, &c.; possession at once; rent, partially furnished, $150 per month. Inquire on premises.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FURnished, medium-sized house; gas, water, bath, closets, furnace; rent nominal; near depot. S. B. M. STOKES, No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LET ON UNION-SQUARE—A VERY desirable and prominent room, well lighted and adapted to business purposes. Apply to WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—UNTIL 1ST MAY NEXT, THE FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 344 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts. Inquire on the premises.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—GENEVIEVE. FOURTH WEEK.

Sole Lessee and Director.......J. GRAU
FOURTH WEEK OF THE CROWNING SUCCESS AND IRRESISTIBLE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Presented EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, with a splendor of mise en scene and cast never equaled on any stage.

In announcing the fourth week of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT the Director refers with extreme satisfaction to the absolute and unparalleled success that has attended the production of this brilliant opera at the Theatre Francais. It having been his avowed intention to present this costly and elaborate work with a degree of splendor and perfection never equaled here nor surpassed abroad. Mr. Grau is particularly gratified to find from the impartial verdict of the most experienced critics and connoisseurs that in casting and mounting
OFFENBACH'S CHEF D'OEUVRE,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
he has far exceeded the highest expectations. The New-York representation being unreservedly pronounced superior to the original renowned production of the same work at the Theatre des Menus Plaisirs, Paris.

Ticket Office, Peters' music store, No. 199 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Francais.

The cast comprises Rose Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Genot, Burgoin, Goby, Mussay, Petit, Mlle. Guerett, Bagnard and M. Gabel, who created the role of Pitou the Gen d'Arme, together with the entire strength of the company, numbering 160.

Orchestra seats, $1 50; Dress Circle, reserved, $1; Private Boxes, first and second row, $10; private boxes, third row, $6; Proscenium boxes, $15; general admission, $1. NOTICE—Family Circle, 50 cents. Private Boxes for the Matinee can now be secured.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Two performances in the grand theatre daily. Change of time.—Afternoon at 2; evening at 7½ o'clock.
This establishment now presents the
GREATEST COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS IN THE WORLD.
Open but ten weeks, there never was before such an instance of success as Wood's Museum presents. It is literally THE GREAT FAMILY RESORT, crowded throughout the day and evening with the elite of society, and in all particulars the
SPECIAL PLACE OF FAMILY AMUSEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinees the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE
appear in the great success of the season,
IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
Turning away large numbers of people nightly, unable to obtain even standing room, renders it necessary that seats should be secured in advance. The burlesque is preceded by
DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO JERSEY?
Other afternoons the full company appear in the operatic drama of CINDERELLA.
ELEGANT SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS, just introduced into the Museum department, and TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS.
The Lilliputian Wonders of the World,
ELLENGER & FOOTE COMBINATION.
COMMODORE FOOT, the smallest man alive.
MISS NESTELLE, the smallest woman alive.
COLONEL SMALL, the next in miniature size, who performs in an entertainment comprising 36 distinct characters.
BABY WOMAN, wonder of the 19th century.
MONSIEUR BIHIN, Giant, tallest man alive.
MRS. BATTERSLEY, Giantess, largest woman alive.
MR. BATTERSLEY, her husband, thinnest man alive.
MISS BRIGGS, largest girl of her age alive.
ZOBEDI LUTI, beautiful Circassian girl.
GENERAL GRANT, Jr., famed dwarf, &c., &c.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, will be added
A GRAND MENAGERIE OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
The whole, united with the previous
WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM,
surpasses all previous enterprise, and
WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE IN THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

ALLEMANIA HALL.

No. 18 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.
PROF. A. ROHDE'S GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.
(57 Tableaux, 24 feet square.)
EARTH AND MAN.
Every Evening at 8. Admission 50c. Reserved Seats $1.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S

ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES AT STEINWAY HALL.
"THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA,"
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 9, 1868.
"MRS. GRUNDY"—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.
"PLANCHETTE"—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23.
Reserved seats can be had at Macy's, No. 114 Broadway; L. C. Rost & Anthony's, No. 62 Liberty-st.; J. L. Peters', No. 198 Broadway; Tramaine's, No. 461 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas's, No. 911 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY,

No. 845 BROADWAY,
ESMERALDA,
the great masterpiece of
J. VAN LEWINS, OF ANTWERP.

PARLORS OF THE 5TH-AV. ART GALLERY.

Free Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's new picture of "HOME, SWEET HOME."
Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Monday evenings.

NOON-DAY LECTURES EVERY DAY on Phrenology, Physiology and Physiognomy at the new Class-room over the Phrenological Museum, No. 389 Broadway. Commence at 12 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents, or six tickets for $1.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CHANGE OF TERMINI.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868,
the trains of this Company
will leave Jersey City for Piermont
by the Pavonia Ferry,
from the foot of Chambers-st., New-York,
as follows, (Sundays excepted:)
Leave at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Saturdays only at 12 midnight.
The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.
OCT. 20, 1868.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M. Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M. Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M. Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
9 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Train for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 9 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; Depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30, and Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
H. L. BATEMAN..............Lessee and Manager
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK THIS SEASON
of
LA BELLE HELENE.
Mlle. TOSTEE..............as..............HELENE,
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
Notwithstanding the enthusiastic reception and repeated successes of La Belle Helene, the arrangements of the season will render its withdrawal necessary after the present week.
ONLY SEVEN MORE REPRESENTATIONS
can therefore be given; and on
MONDAY, NOV. 16,
the favorite opera,
BARBE BLEUE
will be reproduced, with MLLE. IRMA,
MONS. AUJAC,
and all the principal eminent artists of the original cast.
POSITIVELY LAST BELLE HELENE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 14,
At 1 o'clock; doors open at 12½,
on which occasion the prices of admission will be (with the exception of private boxes)
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
Box seats can now be secured.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1868.
Mr. J. K. HANER, PIANIST,
Respectfully begs to announce that his
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
since his return from Europe, will take place on the above evening, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
THE CELEBRATED PRIMA DONNA.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violinist.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. F. EBEN, Flute Soloist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..............DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NOVELTY! NOVELTY! NOVELTY!
CHANGE! CHANGE! CHANGE! CHANGE!
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 9,
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME
will be presented, introducing
NEW ARTISTS IN NEW ACTS.
First appearance of
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
the world-renowned Australian horseman, who will appear in his startling
BAREBACK STEEPLE-CHASE ACT.
First appearance of
MLLE. JEANNETTE ELLSLER,
the accomplished Tight-rope Artist.
First week of an entirely novel and truly remarkable gymnastic performance, entitled the
TRIPLE HORIZONTAL BAR,
BY THE CONRAD BROTHERS.
First appearance of
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
in their elegant gymnastic exercises.
HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.
EDUCATED DOGS AND COMIC MULES.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREATEST OF EQUESTRIENNES.
MR. ROBERT STICKNEY,
THE FOUR-HORSE BAREBACK RIDER,
and the entire strength of the
MOST TALENTED CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized on this continent, in novel, striking and remarkably diversified
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS,

34th-st. and Broadway.
ONE WEEK LONGER. First appearance of Mr. JAS. ROBINSON, the Champion Rider of the World, in his great Somersault Act, which has been universally pronounced the most daring act of horsemanship.
First appearance of Miss JENNIE WATSON. First appearance of the celebrated DENZER BROTHERS, together with the BELL and SHERWOOD FAMILIES.
SAM LONG and FRANK WHITTAKER, the great Clowns. A Daily Matinee and Evening Performance, at 2 and 7½ P. M.
Admission 50 cents; Children ten (10) years 25 cents; Reserved Chairs 75 cents; Children under ten (10) years to Reserved Chairs 50 cents.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING PARK.

The New-York Athletic Club will hold their semi-annual games on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.
Over 160 entries already made by members of the NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB and others from different parts of the country. A RACE ON PICKERING'S FRENCH VELOCIPEDE will be a feature of the evening. Dodworth's full Military Band, under direction of Henry B. Dodworth, Esq., will perform selections from the popular operas and favorite melodies of the day. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents; for sale at No. 112 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Bradley Bros'., No. 9.1 Broadway, and at the box-office of the Rink.

NEW APOLLO HALL.

Corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
THE GREAT COMIC COMBINATION,
ALF. BURNETT AND JAMES TAYLOR,
BURNETT as Mr. CAUDLE.
Miss NASH as Mrs. CAUDLE.
And a first-class company. Grand Matinee Saturday.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE, "VESUVIUS,"

Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY,

NO. 845 BROADWAY.
FREE EXHIBITION
of a large and elegant collection of
MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 10, 11 and 12, under the auspices of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society. $5,500 in premiums. Open to horses from every section. For particulars see bills, or address CHARLES E. PLUMB, Secretary, JONATHAN CAMP, President. Entries can be made up to Friday noon.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND Grand, Square and Upright Pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33 foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 29th, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 3 P. M.
Friday, 30th, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 30th, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 31st, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 31st, 7 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 2, 7:30 A. M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. S. CURNEY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

MEMORABLE AND MATCHLESS SUCCESS.
267th to 273d performance of G. L. Fox's Grand Pantomime.
"The" Hit. "The" Hit. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | "The" Hit. "The" Hit.
The Inimitable American Comedian and Pantomimist,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as
HUMPTY DUMPTY and CLOWN.
"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun." | 273 273 273 273 273 | "There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."
Mlle. SANGALI and ITALIAN BALLET.
The rush is unexampled. Throngs are turned away. Secure seats in advance; it costs nothing extra.
MATINEES 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

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Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS:
NEAR FERNLEIGH—WOMAN'S HATE—FERNLEIGH FARM—WOMAN'S LOVE—THE STOLEN LETTER. ROBERT REDBURN'S OFFICE—A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON. MR. DANVILLE'S DRAWING-ROOM—REPENTANCE—REVENGE. STREET IN LIVERPOOL. THE PIER AT EGREMONT. THE NIGHT BOAT—DESPAIR—ACCUSED OF MURDER. FERNLEIGH FARM—UNEXPECTED RETURN. THE LOCK-UP—ESCAPE—SLIPPERY DICK. AUSTRALIA—THE DARK CLOUD—RETRIBUTION—THE HAPPY HOME AND TRUE-HEARTED LANCASHIRE LASS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER
Engagement of the celebrated artiste,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
POSITIVELY FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY, Nov. 9, 1868, will be presented the powerful historical play in five acts, entitled
ELIZABETH.
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, for the first time in New-York, as Queen Elizabeth. The cast embraces the names of the following New-York favorites:
J. G. McCollom, F. C. Bangs, F. Mordaunt, O. Marlowe, W. Donaldson Burroughs, Messrs. Geo. Stoddart, Geo. Boniface, Scott, &c., &c.
ON MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 16,
after every preparation, and an outlay of ten thousand dollars, will be presented for the first time in America
DION BOUCICAULT'S
great sensational and most successful drama, entitled
AFTER DARK;
OR,
LONDON BY NIGHT.
The management, in presenting the first
SPECTACULAR NOVELTY OF THE SEASON,
with an especial cast, introducing many new candidates for public favor, beg leave to state that the
NEW SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, MUSIC, COSTUMES, &c., &c.,
are from models and sketches furnished
EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ESTABLISHMENT
by the author, Dion Boucicault.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

NO. 728 BROADWAY.
Second week of the regular dramatic season with
A GREAT STAR COMPANY.

Mrs. F. S. Conway,	Miss Viola Crocker,
Rose Sherwell,	Mrs. Edward Wright,
Mr. F. B. Conway,	Mr. J. K. Mortimer,
Mr. C. T. Parsloe,	Mr. James Dunn,
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in Augustin Daly's picturesque local drama, of world-wide fame, UNDER THE GASLIGHT, with its Wondrous Railroad Sensation, the Thrilling Pier Scene, and the frolics of the "Lost Tribes."
THE HUMORS OF THE TOMBS TRIALS,
and all the original features, revived with new superb adjuncts. Admission 50 cents.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Admission 50 cents

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MRS. F. W. LANDER, MRS. F. W. LANDER.
Production of the grand historical tragedy
MARIE ANTOINETTE, QUEEN OF FRANCE.
MRS. F. W. LANDER AS MARIE ANTOINETTE.
EVERYTHING NEW AND A SUPERB CAST.
SATURDAY—MRS. F. W. LANDER MATINEE.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE,

Formerly "Jerome's," corner Madison-av. and East 26th-st.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON respectfully begs to announce that he has completed arrangements with Mr. ROBERT R. RAYMOND, (late Professor of the English Language and Literature in the Brooklyn Polytechnic,) for three
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS,
to take place at the above elegant establishment on the following evenings:
TUESDAY, Nov. 10—TWELFTH NIGHT.
FRIDAY, Nov. 13—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MONDAY, Nov. 16—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Tickets for the Course, including reserved seats, $3.
Single tickets, $1.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 7; to begin at 8 o'clock.
For sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.

BOWERY THEATRE.

AFTER DARK; OR, SCENES OF LIFE IN LONDON.
An immense hit; houses crowded to the dome; shouts of admiration.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH-ST.

14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
Brilliant success of the new Burlesque Opera, LA

SOMNAMBULA.	Eugene,	SOMNAMBULA.
SOMNAMBULA.	Unsworth,	SOMNAMBULA.
SOMNAMBULA.	Dempster,	SOMNAMBULA.
SOMNAMBULA.	Eph. Horn,	SOMNAMBULA.
SOMNAMBULA.	Nelse Seymour,	SOMNAMBULA.
SOMNAMBULA.	Warren White,	SOMNAMBULA.

Hogan, Hughes, Grier, Rockefeller, Henry, Crosby, Malone.
DAN BRYANT. CAPT. JINKS. DAN BRYANT.
Lancashire Lass. Tin-pan-on-i-on. Carte de Visite.
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, by special request, and for the accommodation of ladies and children, First Bryant Minstrel Matinee, SOMNAMBULA, SOMNAMBULA.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe entitled
BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER,
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.

Engagement of the great Comedian,
MR. R. M. CARROLL.
GREAT HIT OF LESLIE AND RAYNOR.
Unbounded applause welcomes the appearance of
THE ONLY LEON'S NEW BEND.
THE ONLY LEON'S EURYDICE.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. GRANDEST COSTUMES.
DAZZLING FAIRY TRANSFORMATION SCENE!
NOTICE—2 PERFORMANCES on THANKSGIVING.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
SATURDAY, NOV. 14,
AT
STEINWAY HALL.
SOLOISTS:
Mr. W. KOPTA, Violin;
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Piano;
Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 60 PERFORMERS.
Conductor..............CARL BERGMANN
Tickets at $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra—to be had at J. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S, No. 820 Broadway;
G. SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway;
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway;
E. KROLLPFEIFFER'S, No. 42 Pine-st.;
From the members generally, and at the door.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
THE COMMITTEE.

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT GALOP,

BY ADOLPH BERNSTEIN.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
Published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY,

NO. 845 BROADWAY.
Free exhibition of
HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
to be sold at auction.

MUSICAL GYMNASTICS AT THE HARvard Rooms, corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st., THIS EVENING. Cards admitting a gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents.

LECTURES.

COURSE OF LECTURES AT LYRIC HALL,

6th-av., near 42d-st.,
IN AID OF
EMANUEL CHAPEL, 63TH-ST.,
(Mission of the Anthon Memorial Church.)
First Lecture on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, by
PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS,
SUBJECT:
THE CREATION,
according to Chemistry, Geology and Astronomy, as compared with the
MOSAIC RECORD.
Illustrated with Physical and Chemical Experiments, Charts, &c.; Properties of Gases; Plateau's celebrated Experiment; Chemical and Geological Account of our Earth from Inorganic to Organic Life. Tickets for the Course, consisting of Four Lectures, $3 each. Single tickets, $1. For sale at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st.; Bedford's drug-store, No. 169 6th-av.; Rushton's drug-store, Hoffman House; Randolph's bookstore, No. 770 Broadway.

JOHN B. GOUGH

WILL DELIVER HIS
POPULAR LECTURE, "HABIT,"
at Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1868.
Doors open at 7; Lecture commences 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. To be had at J. R. Terry's, No. 419 Broadway and No. 19 Union-square; W. C. Palmer, Bible House; Cross Bros., No. 139 Nassau-st., and No. 15 3d-av., and at the door.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now open for the season, at his beautiful Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, afternoon and evening. Ladies and children at 4 P. M. and gentlemen at 8 P. M.
New classes are formed every week for beginners.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at.......... 2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at... 8 o'clock.

C. B. RIVERS'

New and elegant Dancing Academy, No. 130 State-st., Brooklyn. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing a description of the German, and Fashionable Quadrilles.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS, SATURDAY AFTERNOONS for families. On MONDAY or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen. ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.
Circulars at either academy.

A LARGE VARIETY OF PIANO-FORTES.—Agraffe trebles, the finest instruments in the City; also, second-hand pianos at bargains. Factory and warerooms No. 225 East [illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs. JENNYS & SON.

DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen. Classes every day. All dances taught in one quarter—six in six lessons.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

False Definitions of Faith and the True Definition—Sermon by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, Jr.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, Jr., pastor of the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, Williamsburg, last evening, delivered his discourse on "False Definitions of Faith and the True Definition," by request, before a large and attentive congregation. This is the same sermon recently delivered by Mr. BACON before the New-York State Congregational Association, at Homer. The text was

Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.—Acts, xvi., 31.

Of the various definitions of faith that are current among Christian teachers, it is not possible that all should be true. But there is no need of uncertainty as to which of them is the true one. There are certain tests of the true definition of the word. These tests the preacher said he would state distinctly, and then bring up to them, one by one, the current false definitions, expose their falsehood, and state the true definition, in order to make the truth manifest. This he proceeded to do in the following order:

I. The tests of a true definition of faith.

First—The true definition of faith must express the natural meaning of the word under the limitation with which it is construed in the Scriptures, and no other. We do not want the definition of "justifying faith," of "saving faith," of "spiritual faith," of "evangelical faith," but simply of faith. Our only right even to demand of one who has received the promise "whosoever believeth shall be saved," is that his faith shall be a "living faith;" is that a dead faith is not faith, but only the appearance of it.

Second—The true definition of faith as it is used in the Scriptures must express such an act as implies obedience, repentance, and love to God, not in its more or less remote antecedents or consequences, but in itself. We cannot read the New Testament intelligently and consistently with any definition of faith that does not practically involve the other conditions of salvation.

Third—The true definition of faith must be such that we can see it illustrated in the examples of the saints both of the Old and New Testaments, who have obtained witness of their faith, God testifying that they believed; and also in the phenomena of the Christian life down to our own day.

Fourth—The true definition of faith must describe such a free, voluntary act that all men may be exhorted to it, and that the failure to obey the exhortation may be imputed to every one who refuses to believe, as his own sin.

II. The current false definitions of faith.

Among the more important, the most formidable, the most plausible, the most prevalent, perhaps the most mischievous, are:

First—That faith is the assent of the intellect to religious truth, is the definition accepted, with some variations of statement, by all Roman Catholic theologians, and by a multitude, perhaps the majority, of Protestants. It seems, at first view, to be confirmed by the application of the first test, in that it does seem to express the natural meaning of the word believe. But the moment we come to the second test, it breaks down. The assent of the intellect to religious truth does not necessarily involve in itself repentance, holiness, love to God.

Second—That faith is a peculiar sort and degree of the assent of the intellect to religious truth. Thus a very noted and excellent preacher, after stating the dogma which he declares to be "the object of saving faith," adds, "The man who believes this with a spiritual apprehension of what he believes, is a saved man." Such artificial limitations to the simple gospel condition of faith on the Lord Jesus Christ are naturally enough proposed by conscientious men, who fear the antinomian consequences of promising salvation simply to all who believe with intellectual assent.

Third—That faith is a firm conviction of one's personal salvation. This fails on every test of a true definition. 1. It is in no sense the fair and natural meaning of the words "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ," but an arbitrary interpretation forced upon those words by a polemic exigency. 2. It represents a so-called "faith" which in nowise involves "repentance and holiness," but, on the contrary, is the favorite "faith" of the impious and immoral fanatics. 3. It is widely at variance with the history and experience of God's church, which shows us the most divinely approved examples of faith in believers who were sadly burdened with misgivings concerning their personal salvation. 4. But when we come to the final test, is it a free act, to which any man may be exhorted, and for failing in which he may be condemned? The absurdity and folly of this definition become so apparent as to fill one with amazement that it could ever have obtained currency in the Christian church. To exhort a man to this act of faith is to exhort him to be convinced, not by evidence, but by inducements, of what is acknowledged to be a present falsehood, in order that, through his believing it, it may become a truth.

Fourth—That faith is equivalent to trust in God, together with all those subjective antecedents and concomitants of trust in God which are commonly included under the term religious experience.

The preacher then proceeded to make a statement of the true definition, a few sentences of which are here preserved. To believe in the Lord Jesus Christ is to trust one's self to Him. The very simplicity of the act makes it difficult to define it otherwise than thus by the use of a synonym. This is the natural and obvious meaning of the words as they would be understood by those to whom they were preached. The act of faith—of intrusting one's self for salvation to the Lord Jesus Christ—includes, not as a remote consequence, but in itself, repentance, obedience, holiness, and whatever things beside are demanded in the Scriptures as conditions of salvation. This principle of a personal trust in God is the one common principle which we find through all the catalogue of true believers commenced in the 11th chapter of Hebrews, and streching from ante-deluvian Enoch and Abel, down through ages of light or of barbarism to the latest of those who, in the Kingdom of Christ, have obtained a good report through faith. The condition thus defined is a voluntary act, and, therefore, a just condition, a practicable condition for every man, for every child. Demanding this, God is no longer presented to the world as one who would fain bribe or terrify the human intellect into a partial or biased decision of questions of evidence; nor as one who would extort the instantaneous exercise of emotions over which he has no immediate control; but only as the stern enforcer, and the infinite rewarder of every man's simple duty toward a faithful Creator. The restoring of faith to its proper place in our conceptions would, let us hope, do something to restore sound doctrine to its proper dignity. It is a lamentable but a most natural reaction from that abuse of doctrine by which it has been set up as the test of church fellowship and the condition of salvation, to those silly sneers at sound and sober theology, which disfigure some of the most popular and eloquent Christian teaching of the day. For very conscience sake, because, forsooth, we must use our summaries of doctrine as a ritual for the induction of members into our churches, we have been compelled to cut them down to the most meagre and diplomatic statements which any Christian might hold, and yet to confess, when we have done all, that there are some Christians that do not hold them. If we could but have confessions of faith that should read like those of ancient times, "I believe on," instead of "we believe that," then we might expect a freer use of popular statements of doctrine that should present the truth of Christ without trimming and retrenchment, and diplomatic double meaning.

The discourse throughout was replete with the evidences of ripe scholarship, and full of clear, plain and fearless criticism.

Laying the Corner Stone of St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of St. Vincent de Paul's Asylum, in Thirty-ninth-street near Seventh-avenue, was performed by Very Rev. WILLIAM STARRS, V. G., at 3:30 o'clock, yesterday, in presence of about 9,000 people. The stone, which contained copies of the New-York daily papers and the coins and currency of the United States, was lowered about 4 P. M. After the ceremony, Rev. MICHAEL RONAY addressed the vast assemblage in the French language. He selected his text from chap. 10 of the Royal Prophet, where King David contrasts the happiness and riches of the wicked with the misery and want of the virtuous. His analysis of the text, "Thou wilt be a helper to the orphan," showed a deep knowledge of God's economy in this world. The child, said the preacher, requires a seat at the fireside, (*la chaleur du foyer,*) the protection of the father, and, above all, the love of the mother. The poor orphan has none of these. His lot must be that of the wretched vagrant, if God makes no provision for him; but God has made a provision; He has given him to you as a divine legacy—He has constituted you his father. Surely you will not shirk such a holy obligation. The fatherless and the motherless have already kind mothers in the good sisters, who will use to the best advantage any donation you may give them. The peroration of the speaker's oration was a masterpiece of pulpit eloquence. His apostrophe of the orphans and their protectors was delivered with such significant and judicious gestures that even those unacquainted with the French language plainly showed that they understood his meaning.

The new orphanage, which is in the French Renaissance style, will be of brick, with Ohio stone facings. It will be four stories high, 118 feet front and fifty deep. The exterior will be handsomely decorated, while the interior arrangements will be on the most approved sanitary principles. When complete the building will cost about $110,000. To meet this large sum the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Congregation of St. Vincent de Paul, of which Mrs. DELMONICO is President, will inaugurate a ladies' fair at Tammany Hall on the 16th of this month. Among those present your reporter noticed were Rev. J. WILSON, O. P.; Rev. W. MOYLAN, S. J.; Rev. P. MIGNARD, S. J.; Rev. M. NICOT, Rev. J. LARKIN, Rev. E. AUBRIL, Rev. M. RONAY, Rev. J. DOLE, Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel, and the other Trustees of St. Vincent's Orphanage.

The Duty of American Christians in 1868—Necessity of an Educated Ministry—Sermon in Plymouth Church by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, D. D., of New-Haven, Conn.

Plymouth Church had its usual overflowing congregation last evening. The preacher was Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, D. D., of New-Haven, Conn., and his subject was "The Duty of American Christians in 1868 to provide a well-educated Ministry for the Generations that will soon have crowded us out of our places, and for Generations not yet born." The venerable preacher selected as his text: Acts, sixteenth chapter, first, second and third verses, and II. Timothy, second chapter and second verse. After an eloquent exordium, in which the circumstances related in these passages were reviewed with great ability, Dr. BACON asked his vast audience to consider the demand there was for an increased number of ministers. The question was not whether the actual demand to-day for ministers to become pastors in vacant churches could be met to-day; but it was whether the existing arrangements and the spirit now prevalent in our churches were such as to warrant anything like a reasonable expectation that in the year 1880 or 1900 the young men who will be wanted then, and called for to go and teach, not this nation only, but all nations, will have been fitly educated for that work. He then reviewed the growing necessity of ministers at home and abroad—the claims of the Home Missionary Society, the American Missionary Association, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Of the necessity of the coming ministry being educated, he said, the times through which we were passing in this country and in all christendom were distinguished by a great intellectual conflict. Evangelical Christianity was called upon to contend with powerful enemies for its legitimate dominion over human souls. It must maintain itself against the superstitions traditions of Romanism on the one hand, and the Atheistic tendencies of modern philosophy on the other hand. Nor was this conflict going on merely in universities and such like centres of thought and learned discussion. It was popularized, it was everywhere. We were carrying on one grand home missionary work in the very presence of the conflict. We were organizing Christian institutions in broad regions that were yesterday a wilderness—on the Pacific Coast; along the railways that are laying their tracks across the continent; in the valleys and gorges of the Rocky Mountains—everywhere the conflict met us. The Jesuit was there with his beguiling sophisms, and the unbelieving naturalist was there with his denial, outspoken, perhaps—perhaps only suggested—of a personal and holy God. Wherever the periodical, the daily newspaper went, the minister found that he was under the necessity of maintaining by intelligent and manly argument, the facts of the Gospel against speculative unbelief, and the simplicity and freedom of the Gospel against superstition and spiritual despotism. After a full and exceedingly comprehensive statement of the whole case, Dr. BACON appealed to the men of means in the Christian Church to provide liberally for the education of such young men who should come forward for the ministry; asked the Churches, guided by their pastors, to look out the right kind of young men desirous of preparation for the ministry, and parents to consecrate their sons to God, in the prayer and hope that He would make them ministers of His Word.

Rev. Dr. Adams on Protestantism.

A sermon was preached last evening by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-fourth-street, on "Protestantism; Its Nature and Influence." His text was the following:

"But be not ye called Rabbi: for one is your master, even Christ: and all ye are brethren.

Neither be ye called masters; for one is your Master, even Christ."

In 1802, the preacher said, the National Institute of France offered a prize for the best essay on this topic. What has been the influence of the Protestant Reformation on the political condition of Europe and the general progress of civilization? It was one of the signs of the times that, two years ago, Mr. MANNING, formerly of the Anglican Church, and now a prelate of the Church of Rome, issued a pamphlet entitled *Protestantism a Failure*. The recent repetition of this, without the addition of anything original, in a pulpit in this City, might be passed by without calling for any special notice, but as the saying was often repeated, and was published and carried to their firesides by the daily Press, he would be defended for saying a few things concerning the *principia* of their faith. If this saying had been in the form of a declaration that certain Protestant Churches were a failure, or that there were certain reforms needed in the Protestant Church, he could not take issue with it. But there might be errors in the forms of religion without rendering it proper to denounce Christianity. There might be many things wrong in the politics of this country, but that was no reason for declaring that the republican form of government was a failure. Protestantism was denounced as in itself an evil—as a demon disguised in a Christian cloak, and one proposed to strip off the cloak and show it in its naked deformity. The charges made so flippantly against Protestantism applied with equal force to Christianity. Were there not evils all around us—vast outlying regions given up to heathenism that Christianity did not reach? But should they then on this account pronounce Christianity a failure? Would they say that the Christian religion was at all responsible for the defects of its adherents? But for the mistakes and wrong doings of men it would long ago have demonstrated that there were no evils beyond its cure. To meet the assertions that had been made in derogation of Protestantism, he would ask, what is Protestantism? It was not a new religion, not a modification of Christianity, not a substitute for it, not a sect, not a schism; it was not a mere foundling, hiding its face with shame at its illegitimacy. What was Protestantism? It was historic Christianity protesting against the mistaken ideas which men have associated with it. It was the one ancient Catholic religion of Jesus Christ freeing itself from the fetters placed upon it by human hands. It was Christianity declaring the authority of the word of God above all that men might say. It was Christianity throwing aside all the legends and superstitious observances invented by men, renouncing nothing that came from God and throwing off all else. It was the one true religion of all ages sloughing off all incongruous claims, human accretions, foreign elements and unessentials, and insisting on those things essential to its life. What was essential Christianity, and what were the evils that it protested against? There was no difficulty in saying what it is. It recognized the offering made by Jesus Christ once for all freeing them from all other conditions of salvation than those declared by Him. Solely on the ground of Jesus Christ's mediation they were accepted by faith. Now, instead of preserving this Christianity in all its beautiful simplicity, men had invented another kind of religion overlaying this, and presented a substitute enjoining terms for man's salvation other than those contained in the New Testament. This kind of religion gave importance to things different from and outside of Christianity itself. Did it seem strange that such errors should have been allowed to creep into the Church? The canon of Scripture was hardly complete before there were apostacies and perversions. Men must be careful not to cling to these things. To do so was infatuation. He could not, in the limits of a single discourse from the pulpit, state all the ecclesiasticisms—Roman, Greek, Oriental and Occidental—that took the names of pure religion. They were the claim and assertion of authority, that did not reside in them—the assumption of power and prescribing of rites not enjoined by our Lord Jesus Christ. Sacerdotalism claimed the power to do something of itself by means of priestly power. Christianity knew but one Priest and Mediator. The reverend gentleman gave a brief sketch of the rise of Romanism, calling attention to the fact that in countries where Protestantism prevailed, there was larger civilization, more liberality and culture than in those given over to Romanism, and especially compared Italy and Scotland in this regard. He recalled the persecution of COPERNICUS, and of GALILEO for discovering by the light of science that the human interpretation of Scripture with regard to the moving of the world had been wrong. He was for going to God's Word directly, and accepting no human mediation and interpretation.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS was listened to with deep attention by a large congregation, which, at the conclusion of the services, was dismissed with a benediction by the venerable Rev. Dr. SKINNER.

Church of the Incarnation—Address of Bishop Kip, of California.

Bishop KIP, of the Diocese of California, delivered an interesting discourse at the Church of the Incarnation yesterday, regarding the state of the Episcopal Church in his jurisdiction. He said that his diocese presented a coast line as long as from Boston to Savannah. The first white men that settled there were Romanist Brothers of the Franciscan Mission, who arrived two hundred years ago. They obtained numerous grants of lands from the Spanish Crown. Each mission possessed a tract extending in each direction for eight to ten leagues. The sites were among the choicest spots in the country, bordering smiling rivers and nestling in rich valleys. The neighboring Indians were called converts, but were little more than serfs, who performed gratis labor for the priests who dominated over them. The civilians who settled there during the following century, were of the Spanish race, and when California became annexed to the United States, the residents of Anglo Saxon blood were exceedingly few. Immediately before the annexation, much of the land belonging to each mission had become secularized by the Mexican Government.

The speaker said that when he first landed in California, fifteen years ago, the Romanists had already three Bishops in the country, and one Archbishop; and the priests were very active in propagating their creed. There were now 5,000 Chinese in San Francisco, and 60,000 more in the State who were not subjects for conversion. The Americans, who were the legitimate class to be acted on, were released from all home ties, were absorbed in business and pleasure, and unwilling to listen to spiritual exhortations. There were few women, no children and no old people. Except in the large towns, a woman was rarely seen. Some men in distant districts had passed years without the sight of one. The Bishop then enlarged upon the influence of woman in civilizing society, and paid numerous just tributes to the sex. He touched also, but more faintly, upon the presence of childhood, but thought the sight of old age essential, as a reminder of that land of spirits to which we were all tending.

On arriving in California, the Bishop said he found but one Episcopal clergyman in the country, who preached in a small wooden building in San Francisco. The means appropriated were very small for the great work to be done. The settlers in California were liberal in donating to all charities, but gave very sparingly to churches. Though the allowance received by California from the general Episcopal fund of the United States was but about $1,500 a year, yet churches had considerably increased there. Forty-three Episcopal churches now existed in the State, seven of which were in San Francisco. Two of these latter had cost $100,000 each. There is also a theological seminary, and a religious newspaper which is largely sent to districts that cannot yet afford churches. In these localities also missionaries made occasional visits. The Bishop contrasted his position on arrival with those of the English Bishops of Columbia and Honolulu, who arrived at their sees with heavy funds for carrying on their work, and wound up with an appeal for aid, which was largely responded to by the numerous congregation present.

The Wigwam, Jersey City—Evening Services—Sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

Last evening over 6,000 persons assembled within the Wigwam, Jersey City, to participate in devotional services, and hear a sermon from Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. The edifice was thronged, and many were unable to gain admittance. On the platform were seated a large number of clerical and lay gentlemen, among whom were observed Rev. Dr. MATTESON, of St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, who read the service; Rev. Mr. DUNN, of South Sixth-street, Jersey City; Rev. Mr. WHIPPLE, Jersey City; Rev. H. BOURNE, New-York, &c. There was also seated in the background a choir of seventy ladies and gentlemen of the Jersey City Harmonic Society, who volunteered their services, and were under the leadership of Mr. D. S. GREGORY, Jr.

Rev. Mr. TYNG selected as his text the Epistle of St. James, chap. 3, v. 5: "Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth." In elucidating the meaning of the Apostles' words, the reverend gentleman stated that, two years ago he stood on one of the prairies of the West, and observed nothing but a vast expanse of withered grass. One ignited match carelessly dropped upon the sod had kindled a flame which, rushing in its wild and devastating course, had destroyed in a few hours the work of many months of toil. Just so a single spark laid a large part of Troy City in ruins. This was the natural meaning of the text. He then spoke of the origin of sin, which he likened to fire, and referred to the dire misery entailed to posterity by the first fault of our first parents. Sin then became inherent in mortals, and no sooner had the ark rested on Mount Ararat than Noah became the first drunkard, and sin cropped up again and extended its ravages until heaven visited vengeance on his posterity. The sin planted in Eden did not end even when men became deicides at Calvary. If we sit beside the bed of one departing to eternity with forlorn hope, his mind will revert to some minor faults of his youth, which increased to larger ones, and left him in old age a hardened and despairing sinner. He knew a gentleman who commenced business with $100,000, but whose early life was a history of petty delinquencies. He then married, and subsequently forsook his wife and family ties for a woman of blemished character. For two years he was lost to virtue, and his whereabouts were unknown to his relatives. His father-in-law one morning, in reading over the casualties at the Poor-house, noticed the death of a man whose name was similar to that of him to whom he had given his daughter in marriage. He hastened to the institution; he found the corpse of his son-in-law. He might well exclaim in the words of the text "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." Our hospital wards and poor-houses can testify to the melancholy end of many whose early lives were a succession of sinful habits. Secondly, he showed how the text was illustrated in the Gospel. He asserted that Mohammedanism was supported by force of arms, philosophy by force of argument, Romanism by force of pageantry and astuteness, but the Gospel stood on its own foundation, claiming preëminence on its own excellence. BUNYAN beautifully illustrated the absurdity of the professors of any system of theology except that of a purely Biblical tendency, endeavoring to urge the preëminence of their theories, when he likened Christianity to a flame, which false teachers endeavored to extinguish with their breath, but the more they breathed the brighter and steadier became the flame. He (Mr. TYNG) asked the congregation to join the descendants of the little company which gathered at the Church of Jerusalem, and which now numbered all who love and worship the Lord Jesus Christ. He believed that every man who believes in Christ Jesus is a preacher of the Gospel, and he should have ringing in his ear, "Woe, woe, if I speak not the Gospel whether men hear or otherwise." The reverend speaker then referred to the fact of a little fire in the spirit creating great results. He explained how it was that two persons reading the Bible take views of the texts diametrically opposed. The spirit of God shone on the one who asked for it, and left him who did not in darkness and difficulty. It reminded him of a panoramic view he once observed, and he was forcibly struck with it. After a multitude of beautifully-executed pictures had gratified his senses, the canvas presented a rudely-shaped cross. He wondered why the artist should have left such a figure on a ground otherwise so lovely; but suddenly a light shone upon it, some gauze-work dropped aside and revealed one of the most magnificent conceptions of a cross he had ever beheld. It was thus with him as it is with many who read their Bible. Light was requisite to perceive the excellence of the cross, and they should pray for light to understand the beauties of Scripture. God never gave a deaf ear to those calling for assistance. They had heard of the two soldiers at Gibraltar who, when at their posts, consulted their Bibles. One of them was so engrossed with the spirit of the book that when an officer came up for the password he said, "Precious blood of Christ." The words were heard by the companion at a distance, who until then was unable to find consolation from his reading. He turned to God and became a changed man. Recently, when the reverend speaker was addressing a crowd in a thoroughfare, a drunken sailor passing almost out of reach of his voice, heard those words uttered, and they subsequently changed his heart. As a little acorn dropped into the ground whispers of a mighty oak, so the first breathings of the Spirit of God in our heart will ripen into glorious works. In conclusion, he said: "Let not this day close till you have consecrated yourselves to this service. Let the little fire in your souls be fanned by prayer and earnest thought till it shall subdue sin within you, and exalt you all together before the throne of God. Looking back, then, to this afternoon and to the temple of glory which is before and about us for ever, we shall testify in the language of the text to the power of a better grace bringing about salvation."

After prayer and singing the congregation dispersed.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

The usual interesting services took place yesterday afternoon at the Howard Mission, with the usual singing by the children. Mr. VAN METER, the Superintendent, who had been lately journeying in the West, related numerous instances of young men and women whom he had met there, who had years before, when children, been taken from New-York streets by the Mission and placed with Western families. Some of the young men were thriving as merchants, others were clergymen, lawyers and thrifty farmers. The first company of children were taken in May, 1855, and were sixteen in number. Since then the Mission, with the Children's Aid Society, the House of Refuge, the Asylum for the Friendless, the Five Points House of Industry and the Ladies' Home Mission had, in the aggregate, found homes for 16,348 New-York children in the West. Among them was a grand nephew of Gen. WARREN, of Bunker Hill memory. The boy, who bore the same name as his relative, was left an orphan in very reduced circumstances, and had a home found for him in the family of a Baptist clergyman. He fought through the late war, and lost a leg. He is now studying for the Baptist ministry.

Mr. THOMPSON, of St. Louis, followed in a short address, after which Mr. DYER alluded to assertions that had been made in sundry papers, that children in reformatory asylums, and unfortunate girls upon the streets, had, in large part, belonged to Sunday Schools, and knew the hymns sung there. Mr. DYER acknowledged this to be true, but said that the Sunday Schools had possession of the children for an hour or two only in each week, while the devil had them the rest of the time. He felt that the only true reform for the children was in sending them into families out of the City.

Mr. A. S. HATCH, in a few words, observed that Thanksgiving Day was close at hand, and that a general good will had been shown by friends of the Mission in promising presents of food for the children on that day. He would urge upon those who sympathized with the noble work of the Mission not to limit their donations to the use of that day only, but to remember that Winter was at hand, and that both clothing and food would be needed by many penniless little sufferers. Mr. HATCH spoke with good effect, and a collection of $100 was taken up among the visitors present.

The proceedings each Sunday afternoon at the Mission are very touching to witness. Those in charge and their coadjutors, are admirably suited to their task. Their unflagging earnestness, and the sight of the children of their beneficence, translated for a few hours from their brawling and filthy homes, frequently move visitors to tears.

"May Christians Dance"—Sermon by Rev. L. S. Weed, at the Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Yesterday morning, the Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church was fully occupied on the occasion of a sermon by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, on the subject of "Dancing." The reverend gentleman selected as foundations for his discourse three passages of Scripture, viz.:

"Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."—I. Corinthians, 10th chap., 31st verse.

"They profess that they know God, but in works they deny Him."—Titus, 1st chap., 16th verse.

"Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but wo to that man by whom the offence cometh."—St. Matthews, 18th chap., 7th verse.

He said that in order to answer a question very often asked, "May Christians dance?" he would attempt to fix the status of this popular means of diversion, and develop its relation to Christian believers. He would not speak of the ball-room or public dances of any kind, for those were condemned already by Christian men and women, but would address himself to the parlor dance, the amusement at our homes and in our own select circles. First he would ask, does the Christian dance because it is his duty to do so? Certainly not, was the answer. If the dance were neglected, no stinging of conscience would follow, and that showed on which side safety lay. On all questions of right or wrong, we should always take the side that cannot be wrong. If it is not done as a matter of duty, it must be as one of expediency. Its propriety should be determined by the spirit and circumstances by which it is surrounded. Many things innocent in themselves become wrong by their associations. Horseback riding is of itself an innocent, healthful recreation; but what Christian man would indorse horse-racing? Is it an act of devotion? Do we dance in order to increase our spirituality? The Bible instances of dancing, such as David before the ark, are effects of devotion, and every such act [illegible] under the sanction of God, was performed by either sex alone, and never by the sexes mixed. It cannot be pleaded that dancing is conducive of healthfulness, for the circumstances that attend its performance produce quite another effect. Gymnastic, calisthenic or out-door exercises of many other kinds that could be named are better, and entirely free from danger. Dancing is simply an amusement, designed to kill time, which God commands us to redeem, and not to waste. No man can thereby glorify God. The indulgence of the practice does not contemplate mental profit, moral improvement, or spiritual growth, and what Christian man can conscientiously indorse it? The tendency of the parlor dance is toward the greater evil of the ballroom—inevitably so. The filthy dances of the day are not perversions of the art, but the highest reaches of that art, so to speak. If these things be true of dancing, then no Christian mother or father can kneel down and pray, "Lead my children not into temptation," and then send those children out to the dance. No father or mother can kneel and pray, "Deliver us from evil," and then throw open their house for that amusement. This particular form of pleasure vitiates the influence of the Christian, and destroys his power for good. No one would think of sending for a dancing Christian to pray with a penitent sinner. The unconverted cannot be impressed religiously by a Christian who is conformed to the ways of the world. Then the authoritative utterances of the Church, generally, against this evil should be profoundly respected. This point was expatiated upon at length, and many others introduced for which we have no room in our columns. The discourse was very ably conceived, and presented with great effect.

The Youth's Missionary Association Anniversary.

The Spring-street Presbyterian Church was crowded to repletion last evening by a congregation assembled to participate in the thirtieth anniversary exercises of the Youth's Missionary Association connected with that Church. The galleries were reserved for the accommodation of the Sunday School scholars, who were to take an active part in the singing. The entire front of these galleries was decorated with a multitude of miniature shields, bearing on their faces mottoes of a religious character.

After music by the choir and prayer by the pastor, Rev. T. D. WILSON, the children sang, with pleasing effect, a hymn, commencing,

Who is He in yonder stall,
At whose feet the shepherds fall?

'Tis the Lord, O, wondrous story,
'Tis the Lord, the King of Glory,
At his feet we humbly fall,
Crown Him, Crown Him, Lord of all.

The pastor then read a portion of the 7th chapter of the Book of Revelations in which the vision of the righteous and shining ones worshiping the Lord is revealed. The "Lambs of the Flock" or Infant Class afterward sang:

Jesus loves me! this I know,
For the Bible tells me so;
Little ones to him belong,
They are weak but He is strong.

The annual reports of the Association were then read by the corresponding Secretary, JAS. P. HEWITT, and Brother SMITH in behalf of the Treasurer, CHAS. C. HENING. From these documents it appears that although the efforts of the Association have of late languished, still the prospect is a cheering one, inasmuch as the endeavors of individual members and the associate circles are now renewed, and the ensuing Winter months promise an abundant harvest. The finances are in a prosperous condition, as a balance of $104 yet remains in the treasury. The report gave a long list of the donations from the various "circles," among the titles being the Young Pioneers, Youthful Pilgrims, Snow Drops, Dew Drops, Daisy, Band of Hope, Always Faithful, and a host of organizations of similar import. A missionary, Brother ANDERSON, is employed by the Association to visit the 40,000 persons living in the Eighth Ward, and he made during the year just closed over 6,900 visits. A large number of new scholars had been added to the Sunday School, the average attendance being 300, and the aggregate number 500.

The choir, congregation and children then joined in singing the hymn "Shall I be There?" after which Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, Pastor of the Fourth-street Presbyterian Church, came forward and delivered an earnest though anecdotical address, both to the congregation and the children. He made forcible allusion to the fact that childhood was the spring-time of life, and that no mission-field was so fruitful of results as that among the children, and no missionaries had proved so successful as the little ones. In his anecdotes the speaker endeavored to show that the mission effort must not be suffered to flag, as the field was always open, and he closed by a touching appeal in behalf of the Association. The children next sang:

"Jesus the water of life will give
Freely, freely, freely.
Jesus the water of life will give,
Freely to those who love him."

Rev. JOHN COOKMAN, pastor of the Bedford-street Methodist Church, made a brief address, mainly intended to please and interest the children. He spoke of the necessity of the little ones and the grown up people all working with a will, as the time of all was short on earth, and we know not when we shall die. The pastor, before the collection was taken up, made a very energetic and telling appeal in behalf of the Association funds, and related a thrilling death-bed scene he had witnessed, where a drunken man had prevented his dying brother from perfecting his peace with God. The exercises were closed by more singing by the children, the doxology, and by the benediction. As the congregation were passing out of the church the Sabbath School scholars sang:

March along together,
Ever firm and true;
Many eyes are watching,
Taking note of you.
Pleasant winds or foul ones,
Cloudy days or bright,
Keep to the right, boys,
Keep to the right."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—JOHN RILEY, an employe at the gas-works, at the foot of Twenty-third-street, and residing at No. 81 Ninth-avenue, called yesterday at the Sixteenth Precinct Police Station, and reported that his wife MARY ANN had died suddenly. Roundsman KNOLLMAN and Officer CAMPBELL proceeded to the house occupied by RILEY and made some investigation. When they returned to the Station-house they reported that they had discovered marks of violence on the neck of the deceased, so the husband was placed under arrest on suspicion of having murdered his wife, and he is detained to await the action of the Coroner. Sergt. ALDIS also examined the remains, but failed to discover the marks of violence described by the roundsman. He ascertained that Mrs. RILEY had been of intemperate habits, so that death was probably the result of intemperance.

BRIEF ITEMS.—The body of a male infant was found yesterday in a vacant lot in Forty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue....GEO. SHARPE, aged 12, of No. 581 Greenwich-street, fell overboard at Pier No. 47, North River, yesterday, and was drowned. An inquest will be held to-day....EDWARD VOSS, of No. 271 Monroe-street, aged 10, fell into the East River at Grand-street, and was rescued by the Police....MARY MCDONALD, aged 30, fell from a fire-escape on the fourth story of No. 172 Elizabeth-street, and was fatally injured.

NEW-JERSEY.

ROBBERY IN JERSEY CITY.—At about 7 o'clock last evening, before the departure of the Philadelphia train from the New-Jersey Railroad Depot, at Jersey City, Mr. JOHN MCCOLLOM, a merchant doing business at No. 40 Eldridge-street, New-York, was attacked by three ruffians and robbed of a pocket-book containing $140. One of the men approached Mr. MCCOLLOM as he was passing, in company with his wife, from the depot entrance to the cars, and, seizing him around the waist, held him fast, while two confederates rifled his pockets. They then fled, and passing between two cars, made their escape from the opposite side of the depot. Mr. MCCOLLOM immediately went to the Police Station, where he laid the above facts before the Chief of Police, stating at the same time that he was convinced that the employes of the Railroad Company at the depot were in concord with the robbers. Eight or ten of these men, according to the statement of Mr. MCCOLLOM, stood quietly by while the ruffians perpetrated the outrage upon him, and refused to assist him when he called to them for help. For several minutes the struggle between himself and the robbers, Mr. MCCOLLOM states, was going on, and during all this time his cries for help were utterly unheeded by the unconcerned railroad men; and after the villians had accomplished their purpose, they were allowed to make their escape without any attempt to stop them. Upon charging one of the depot men, who said his name was THOMAS JONES, with complicity in the outrage, he replied, indignantly, that he had something else to do besides catching pickpockets, and threatened violence to any person who charged him with acting in concert with the robbers.

ARRESTS BY THE NEWARK POLICE.—The Newark Police made ninety-one arrests during the week ending last evening. Of this number eleven were made for illegal voting.

RELIGIOUS.—Right Rev. THOMAS QUINTARD, Bishop of Tennessee, delivered a sermon at Grace Church, in Newark, last evening.

A GROSS OUTRAGE.—We saw yesterday, at the Mariners' Home in this City, three of the most pitiable objects our eyes ever beheld, reminding us of the stories of suffering in Andersonville and Libby Prisons. They were two men and a boy of the crew of whaling schooner *D. N. Richards*, which arrived at this port on Thursday, and were all suffering from scurvey. One man, from Bath, Me., was reduced almost to a skeleton, his limbs shrunken, and his legs, wound round with rope-yarn, were sore and bleeding. The other was in bed, and very sick. The boy, whose face was sore and swollen, had become stone blind. He was formerly in the schoolship *Massachusetts*. All were filthy and poorly clad. Some one is culpably responsible for the suffering and sickness of these men. The schooner, a vessel of 92 tons, has been absent on her voyage seventeen and a half months, and during that time was but once in port. Of course, the crew could not have the needful in a vessel so small, and whose crew must necessarily be so much exposed to the wet. It seems to us, that a captain who brings back men in such a condition, unless he can furnish ample excuse, should be sharply rebuked for his inhumanity, and be compelled to compensate the sufferers.—*New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, Nov. 7.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅛@94¼ for money and 94⅜ for the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds............73¾
Erie Shares............27¾
Illinois Centrals............97

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 7—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands............11½d.
Middling Orleans............11¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d. Whale Oil, £39 10s. ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £12 for Western in bags.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7—2 P. M.

Consols close at 94⅛ for money, and 94¼@94⅜ for the account.

American Securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties............73¾
Erie Shares............27¾
Illinois Centrals............97

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 7—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands............11½d.
Middling Orleans............11¾d.

The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is firmer.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 66s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 56s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 51s. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Tallow, 51s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, Nov. 7.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 7—Evening.

The Bourse closed firmer. Rentes 71f. 15c.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Nov. 7—Evening.

United States Bonds closed firm at 78¾ for the old issues.

HAVRE, Saturday, Nov. 7—Evening.

The Cotton market closed quiet; sales were made of Low Middlings, afloat and to arrive, at 127f. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Nov. 7—Evening.

Petroleum closed dull at 52½f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Exchange on New-York scarce, firm and unchanged. FLOUR firmer and active; Spring Extras, $4 75. WHEAT firmer and quiet, and advanced 3c.@3½c.; No. 1, at $1 18@$1 21; No. 2 steady at $1 12, regular, the inside for fresh receipts. CORN unsettled, and advanced 3c.@3½c.; sales of No. 1 at 79c.; No. 2 at 71c.; Rejected, 65c.; New Shelled, 47c.@50c. OATS in light demand, and advanced 2c.@2½c.; No. 1, 45½c.@46½c. RYE firmer and quiet, and advanced 3½c.@4c.; sales at $1 01@$1 04. BARLEY firmer and unsettled, and advanced 2c.; No. 2, $1 [illegible]; Rejected, $1 20@$1 30. WHISKY steady; Free, $1 [illegible]. MESS PORK inactive; New, $24 50. LARD weak and nominal at 15c. BULK MEATS more active; Shoulders, 10½c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 15c.; Green Rough Sides, 11c.; Smoked Shoulders, 12½c., packed. CATTLE dull; Light Fair Shipping, $4 25@$5. LIVE HOGS firm; Good to strictly Choice, $7 35@$8. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—30,500 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 Live Hogs. LAKE FREIGHTS dull.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR is in good demand; the market is unchanged; sales 2,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White and $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN scarce and firm; sales 4,000 bushels of No. 1 at $1 08. OATS held at 67c. for Western. BARLEY held at $2 08@$2 10 for Up-Lake Canada, which is above the views of buyers; sales 3,000 bushels of Niagara County at $1 97. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $36 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS lower; Wheat, 15c.; Corn 13c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Barley, 9,400 bushels and [illegible] feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Barley, 70,000 bushels; Rye, 8,800 bushels and 1,036,000 feet Lumber.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Sugar advancing; sales of Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, at 8¾@8⅞ reals; Nos. 15 to 20 at 9¼@10 reals ℔ arrobe. Molasses Sugar 6@7¼ reals, according to quality. Clayed Molasses 3¼@3⅝ reals. Muscovado or common Molasses 6@6¼ reals. Lard quiet, at 19@19½ reals, in tierces, and 20@20½ reals in tins. Flour dull, at $10 50@$12 50. Butter dull, at 28c.@35c. Tallow active, at 10½@11c. Bacon firm, at 18½c.@19c. Honey steady, at 3¾@4 reals. Potatoes quiet, at $3 25@$4 ℔ bbl. Hams 14c.@18c., according to quality. Shooks 9@10 reals. Hoops $50@$55 for long and $45@$48 for short ℔ thousand. Freights declining, on account of surplus of tonnage in port. Exchange on the United States, 60 days' sight, currency, 24@23 ℔ cent. discount.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 7.

TOBACCO dull and dragging. COTTON declining; Middlings, 22c. FLOUR extremely dull; Superfine, $4 70@$5 25; Extra, $5@$6 50; Double Extra, $7 75. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firmer at 80c.@85c. OATS firmer at 48c.@52c. RYE—Small business; sales at $1 55@$1 60 for Prime to Choice Spring. PORK—$29 25 for Old Mess; $26 for New. BACON firm; Clear Sides, 18½c.; Clear Rib, 17⅝c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 18c. LARD—16¼c.; WHISKY—Free, $1 03@$1 05. CATTLE in fair demand at $3 50@$6, gross, for fair to choice. LIVE HOGS—A small supply; sales at $5@$8, gross. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Barley, 3,500 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 7.

COTTON stiffer; Middlings, 23⅝c.; sales, 4,200 bales; receipts, 3,272 bales; exports, 7,024 bales. Gold, 135¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 144@145½; New-York Sight, ¾ discount. SUGAR firm and ½c. higher. MOLASSES—High grades firm. FLOUR unchanged; Superfine, $6 50; Choice, $8 50@$9 50. CORN—None on the landing; quoted 75c. for New; $1 05 for Old. OATS, 63c.@64c. BRAN, $1 20. HAY scarce; Western, $30@$31. PORK dull and irregular; sales made at $32. BACON scarce and firm; Shoulders, 14¾c.@15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.@19c.; Clear Sides, 20c. LARD dull and irregular; Tierce, 17¾c.; Keg, 21¼c. COFFEE steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull, at 83c.; New in fair demand, at 60c.@62c. OATS unchanged. RYE unchanged and in good demand. BARLEY, $2 for No. 1 State; $2 25 for Canadian. COTTON dull, at 23½c. WHISKY in moderate demand at $1 05. TOBACCO—No sales. MESS PORK, $24 for New. LARD, 15¼c.@16c. BACON firm and scarce, at 14c. for Shoulders, 16¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 18c.@19c. for Clear Sides; stock small; demand light. GREEN MEATS quiet and easy, at 10c.@12c. HOGS dull. Gold 133¾. Exchange dull.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 7.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,500 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 210,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 210,000 bushels; Rye, 33,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS steady. FLOUR dull. WHEAT inactive; $1 30 bid, $1 34@$1 35 asked for No. 2 Milwaukee Club. CORN active; sales 20,000 bushels Western at 95c. ℔ bushel. OATS firm; sales 20,000 bushels at 59c., and 6,000 bushels at 60c. RYE nominal at $1 24. BARLEY entirely nominal. HIGHWINES dull at $1 08. PORK and LARD dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 7.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 25c.@25½c. SUGAR MOLASSES unchanged. PETROLEUM unsettled and lower; Crude, 18c.@19c. Refined, 26c. FLOUR dull; sales 1,000 bbls. Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50@$8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9@$11. WHEAT in limited demand; sales 3,000 bushels Red at $1 85@$2 10; Amber, $2 10@$2 14. RYE—Slow sales at $1 50. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 17@$1 18; Mixed Western, $1 16@$1 17. OATS dull at 68c.@70c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 7.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 25c. FLOUR unchanged, but in fair demand. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN dull and nominal; Old White, $1 01@$1 05; OATS dull at 70c.@72c. RYE dull at $1 20@$1 30. MESS PORK quiet at $29 50@$31. BACON active and scarce; Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18c.; Shoulders, 13½c.@14c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. At noon the Money market was somewhat easier, ruling at ⅜ to-day, and ⅛@⅜ till Monday; greater stringency is anticipated for this afternoon.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 7.

TOBACCO firm; Lugs, $6@$8 50; Medium Leaf, $11@$14; Cutting, $16@$27 50. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 50@$6 25. WHEAT, nominal $1 70@$1 80. CORN—Old shelled, 90c. in bulk; New, 50c.@55c. OATS, 50c.@55c. BARLEY, $1 75@$2. MALT, $2 25@$2 35. RYE, $1 25@$1 3[illegible]. LARD—New, 16½c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.@18¼c.; Clear Sides, 19c.@19¼c. WHISKY—Free, $1 05. COTTON, 21½c.@22½c.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and declined 2c.@3c.; sales of Amber at $1 67; White Michigan, $1 76; No. 2 Spring, $1 18. CORN advanced 2c.; market inactive; sales of No. 1 at 87c. OATS firmer; No. 1, 53½c.@54c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY dull. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR firm and higher; Choice Minnesota, $6 37@$6 50; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $6@$6 50. WHEAT advancing; No. 1, $1 26; No. 2, $1 13. OATS firm; No. 2, 47c. CORN declining; No. 1, 89c. RYE, $1 01; more doing. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,100 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Rye.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 7.

COTTON quiet and nominally unchanged; receipts, 2,500 bales; exports, 1,900 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $6@$6 50. CORN, 95c.@$1. OATS, 57c.@58c. MESS PORK, $34. LARD, 18¼c.@20c. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 41c.; market lively. RESIN weaker; Common, $1 60; Strained and No. 2, $1 65; No. 1, $3 90; Low Pale, $4 25. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 65. TAR, $2 30.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 7.

COTTON market opened quiet and closed with a better feeling; Middlings, 22¾c.@24c.; sales, 560 bales; receipts, 2,459 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 7.

COTTON is in good demand; sales 1,600 bales; market quiet; prices firm; Middlings, 23c.; receipts, 1,228 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 7.

COTTON dull; sales 200 bales; Middlings, 23⅛c.; closed firmer; receipts, 2,020 bales; exports, coastwise, 915 bales.

TORONTO, Saturday, Nov. 7.

BARLEY—Receipts, 900 bushels; market steady, with but little doing; holders asking $1 40, with no buyers.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 7.

COTTON market closed weak; sales 301 bales; receipts, 476 bales; Middlings, 22¾c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Stocks firmer; Pennsylvania State Fives, 3d issue, 103¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53½. Gold, 134⅛.

[Advertisement.]

The lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Protect your bank keys and janitors. Give them timely notice of the approach of burglars by applying the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which has never been broken through. E. HOLMES, No. 251 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of Paris	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Cimbria	Nov. 10	New-York	Hamburg.
Cuba	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Nov. 12	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Nov. 14	New-York	London.
Hibernia	Nov. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Nov. 14	New-York	Havre.
FOR ASPINWALL, VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.			
Alaska	Nov. 9	New-York	Aspinwall.
Granada	Nov. 10	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	Nov. 12	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Kingston, (Jam.) Aspinwall, Panama, South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Alaska*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 4 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, &c., by A. & G. W. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 8.—In steamship *Weser*, from Bremen—A. Reading, Mrs. L. Eschen and children, Miss A. Heine, D. A. Batzendorf and family, Mrs. L. Rider, children and servant, B. Leiderdorf, L. Cress, Mrs. M. Hessert and children, R. Schultze, G. Scribner and family, L. Batelle and wife, D. A. Goldwine and Smith, G. Canfield and daughter, Miss R. Gelston, O. Edwards and family, Miss C. Ransom, M. Rosenberg, F. Suckert, G. Witzler, C. Kopitsch and lady, E. Nied, J. Schweitzer, G. Weil, A. Einstein, J. Hahn and children, M. Jader, C. Lohmann, Miss M. Kuhn, Miss M. Ehlers, Mrs. Bode and child, M. Dessauer and daughter, E. Stahlmann, R. Reiners and family, J. Bischoff, G. Wisters, Mrs. M. Wagner, A. Draedo, Miss E. Heemsoth, C. Lantz and family, Miss R. Gassen, Miss P. Behrend, R. von Vuitteo, M. Gardner, A. Wengenroth and children, Mrs. C. Schwank, C. Abt, F. Rusch, Miss D. Bremer, Miss M. Moore, L. Bills and family, E. Drury, Miss C. Stickney, Mrs. Maurice and children, R. Haussen, John McBurril, N. Loewenick, J. Oltmann, A. Morob, and 519 in the steerage.

Nov. 8—In steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool—S. Walsh, Mrs. Dunn, J. Wilson, Mrs. F. Winton, Mrs. E. Jennings, C. A. Saunders, E. B. Archibald, Mrs. E. Richards, J. Spencer, J. Dunn, Mrs. Russ, Miss Kinswell, Mrs. Mara, Mrs. Saunders, J. C. Kinnear, W. Farrell, D. Dunn, Miss Kinnear, J. O. Sherman, C. Crosskill, R. Uniacke.

In steamship Wilmington, from Galveston—Lewis Lowenthall, John Bethell and wife, John Cooper, Mrs. P. R. Fernandez, Manuel Fernandez, H. F. Dorton, U. S. N., W. H. Kennison, U. S. N., John H. Sullivan.

In Steamship Monterey, from Charleston—Miss Mary O'Meely, Mrs. Ada Mendheim, Miss Pauline Mendheim, Master Maurice Mendheim, Miss Mary Simons, Maj. J. B. Dennis, R. W. Beebe, G. B. Madden, Geo. Holland, John Holland, Ed. Holland, Mr. Whitman, A. M. Mackey, C. A. De Sanpard, John Holland, Jr., Wm. Lann, F. J. Moses, Jr.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 40 | Sun sets.... 4 48 | Moon rises... 12 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 16 | Gov. Island. 4 05 | Hell Gate .. 5 27

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 8.

Arrived.

Steamship Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen Oct. 24, and Southampton 27th, with mdse. and 636 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales and very high head seas the entire passage. Nov. 5, no lat., at noon, passed steamships Erin, from Liverpool for New-York, and Hibernia, from Glasgow for New-York.

Steamship Marmion, Faircloth, Savannah Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Nov. 7, at 8:10 P. M., when near the Scotland lightship, was run into by the steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, hence for New-Orleans, striking her amidships, and cutting her down below the water line. The G. M. took off part of the crew and the passengers and brought them up to the City, Capt. Faircloth and the remainder of the crew remaining by the ship. The New-York Submarine Company's steamer Lackawanna has been sent to her assistance.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Oct. 28 and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 29, 95 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 51 11, lon. 18 20, passed steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool. Nov. 2, lat. 49 36, lon. 26 13, passed steamship Russia, hence for Liverpool; 5th, lat. 45 40, lon. 51 30, passed a national steamer bound west; 8th, 156 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed a national steamer bound east.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool Oct. 24, Queenstown 25th, and Halifax Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Nov. 2, lat. 48 6, lon. 45 58, exchanged signals with a steamer showing one blue light bound E.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Oct. 31, S. W. Pass Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston & Co.

Steamship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston, Oct. 29, via Key West Nov. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 4, lat. 28 30, lon. 79 43, spoke bark Moss Rose, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Nov. 4, off Tortugas, passed schr. Abbie E. Campbell, steering N. W.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Tybee, Norris, Galveston Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Monterey, Ryder, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Oct. 30, and S. W. Pass 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Steamer Shetucket, Smith, Norwich.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thompson, Leghorn 59 ds., with marble and rags to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 6. Has had heavy W. and N. W. winds the entire passage.

Bark Carib, (new,) Jayne, Port Jefferson, L. I., in tow of a steamer. The C. will receive her spars and rigging at this port, and is designed as a packet between this port and Santa Cruz.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Barbados 20 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds.

Brig E. Miller, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Gove, Bathurst, W. C. A. 25 ds., with peanuts to E. R. Ware. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Schr. Merrill C. Hart, Howard, Georgetown, D. C., 10 ds., with coal for Boston. Nov. 5, off the Capes of Delaware, experienced a gale from N. W., during which carried away jib, split mainsail, and sprung a leak.

Schr. Paul Seavey, (of Bangor,) Lowell, Salt Cay, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Lunt Bros. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Schr. Shannon, Lowe, of and from Nassau, N. P., 13 ds., with oranges, &c., to James Douglas. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds. Nov. 1, lat. 35, lon. 75, experienced a heavy gale from S. E., during which split foresail and carried away jib.

Schr. Mary H. Banks, Wiatt, Jacksonville 13 ds., with lumber to C. W. Hardy & Co. Nov. 2, off Hatteras, had a gale from N. W., during which lost deck-load.

Schr. Geo. Gilum, Chapman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Isaac J. Rainer, Hudson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Glenwood, Lawrence, Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. John Stroup, Crawford, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Brown, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Horner, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. F. Merwin, Ponce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Judge Tenney, Cavanagh, Elizabethport, for Chelsea.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Smith, Woodbridge, for Brookhaven.

Schr. Abbie O. Cranmer, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, French, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Anna W. Collins, Tooker, Baltimore, for Hudson.

Schr. Geo. C. Brooks, Brooks, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jennie A. Sheppard, Morrill, Bridgeport, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, White, Providence.

Schr. Richard Low, York, Stonington.

Schr. Falcon, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Crusader, Davis, Millstone Point.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, New-Haven.

Schr. Charles Cooper, Nickerson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Wellington, Palmer, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sterling, Havens, Greenport.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Wm. L. Peck, Jones, Connecticut River.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. M. E. Wells, Jennings, Virginia.

Schr. Prince Leboo, Baker, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. Elisha Brooks, Mapes, Albany, for Northport.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Escort, Phillips, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence.

Schr. M. H. Pate, Davis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles Northam, Fenton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary Ella Thomas, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Grecian Bend, Coombs, Elizabethport, for Lynn.

Schr. Sarah A. Boyce, Yates, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Enterprise, Monroe, Elizabethport, for Lowell.

Schr. Geo. H. Bent, Smith, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Randall, Rockaway.

Schr. W. R. Rutan, Ross, Fire Island.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind moderate S. W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 8—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia; barks Abd-el-Kader, from Malaga; Lawrence, from Malaga; brigs Constantine, from Port-au-Prince; A. C. Titcomb, from Havana; Frank Clark, from Doboy; Isis, from Baltimore; A. M. Putnam, from Philadelphia; Clytie, from Philadelphia; J. W. Woodruff, from Rondout; Robertson, from Rondout; schrs. H. Brewster, from Remedios; L. M. Collins, from Darien; B. N. Hawkins, from Charleston; M. Collins, from Doboy.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 8—Passed out, bark Richard, from City Point for Rotterdam.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, hence for New-Orleans, when off the Scotland Lightship, on the evening of Nov. 7, ran into the steamship Marmion, Faircloth, from Savannah for this port, striking her amidships, and sinking her to the main deck. Took off part of her passengers and crew and brought them up to the City. The G. M. received considerable damage, having 5 feet water in her forward compartment, and was run ashore on the Jersey flats to prevent sinking.

Spoken, &c.

Kate Davenport—ship, from Cardiff for Rio Janeiro, Oct. 9, lat. 26 47, lon. 18 28.

Foreign Ports.

At Salt Cay, T. I., Oct. 22, bark Henry Flitner, from Barbados, just arrived; schr. Albatross, (Br.,) ldg. for New-York.

LINOLEUM,
A NOVELTY IN FLOOR CLOTH.
LINOLEUM,
IS NOISELESS, WARM, CARPET-LIKE IN APPEARANCE.
LINOLEUM,
THE MOST DURABLE FLOOR-COVERING EVER INTRODUCED.
6,000 Yards
A WEEK ARE SOLD IN ENGLAND
LINOLEUM,
FOR OFFICES, BANKS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOTELS, SMOKE, BILLIARD AND BATH ROOMS, HALLS, KITCHENS, PANTRYS, STORES, SHIPS AND STEAMERS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AT
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NO. 655 BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1843.

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NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
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SILVER PLATED WARES.
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CUTLERY.
PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, to sizes required.
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THE CELEBRATED IMITATION GOLD
$15 HUNTING WATCHES. $20.
THE COLLINS OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.
CASES of the COLLINS METAL, Improved Oroide.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities, represented as our watches, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our Oroide in appearance and durability, and to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL," and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold; can not be distinguished from it by the best judges; retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold excepting in intrinsic value. All our gentlemen's watches are full-jeweled patent levers; those for ladies an improved escapement, better than a lever for a small watch; all in hunting-cases, and fully guaranteed by special certificate. The $15 watches are equal in neatness, style of finish, general appearance, and for time, to a gold one costing $150. Those for $20 are of extra fine finish, and are fully equal to a gold watch costing $200. Chains of every style, from $2 to $6. Also, jewelry of the Collins Metal in every style.
Goods sent by express, to be paid for on delivery. Customers in the City will remember that our ONLY office is Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, (up stairs,) New-York.
C. E. COLLINS & CO.

CIRCULAR TO
PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 1, 1862.
The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the Medical Faculty of the United States to the following correspondence between a number of the most respectable and influential physicians of New-York and Brooklyn, and Mr. Wm. T. Cutter, Jr., Louisville, Ky.:
HENRY M. CUTTER & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.
Mr. Wm. T. Cutter, Jr., Louisville, Ky.:
DEAR SIR: The great difficulty experienced in procuring brandy sufficiently pure for medicinal purposes, has induced many of the physicians of this vicinity to adopt Bourbon Whisky as a substitute, both in the hospitals and private practice; and since the latter has come into such general use, we have reason to believe that a great deal now sold is of a spurious character.
Presuming that your residence in the vicinity of the manufacturers of whisky in Kentucky, as well as your skill as a chemist, will enable you to select a reliable article, and having full confidence in your integrity, we are led to inquire whether you will not be at the trouble of supplying this market, through an agency, with the best quality of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky for the use of the sick.
We are, very respectfully, Sir, yours truly,
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.,
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.,
FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D.,
JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.,
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry,
THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, M. D.,
B. W. MCCREADY, M. D.,
CHAS. A. BUDD, M. D.,
JO. C. HUTCHINSON, M. D., Brooklyn;
C. L. MITCHELL, M. D., Brooklyn;
DEWITT C. ENOS, M. D., Brooklyn;
E. N. CHAPMAN, M. D., Brooklyn.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31, 1861.
Drs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and others:
GENTLEMEN: Your letter of May 1 has been received. In accordance with your request, I have made arrangements to supply your City and vicinity with a pure article of copper-distilled Bourbon Whisky, which I trust will fully meet the requirements of your letter. All orders addressed to Messrs. HENRY M. CUTTER & CO., Importers of Wines, Brandies, &c., of New-York, Nos. 174 and 176 Washington-st., will be promptly attended to.
Thanking you for your high expressions of confidence, &c.,
I remain, very respectfully, yours,
WM. T. CUTTER, JR.

GAS FIXTURES.
A most extensive assortment of NEW STYLES at LOW PRICES, manufactured expressly for the FALL TRADE. Also, a choice selection of
CLOCKS
in French bronze, marble and gilt; strike the hour and half-hour; have low tick and elegant striking; and time-keepers warranted equal to the best. Prices very moderate. JOHN TUCKER, No. 703 Broadway, (up stairs,) between 4th-st. and Astor-place.

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CORNER READE AND CENTRE STS.,
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GRAPEVINES at low rates, by 100 and 1,000.
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